

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 820.—VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

PRICE 3D.

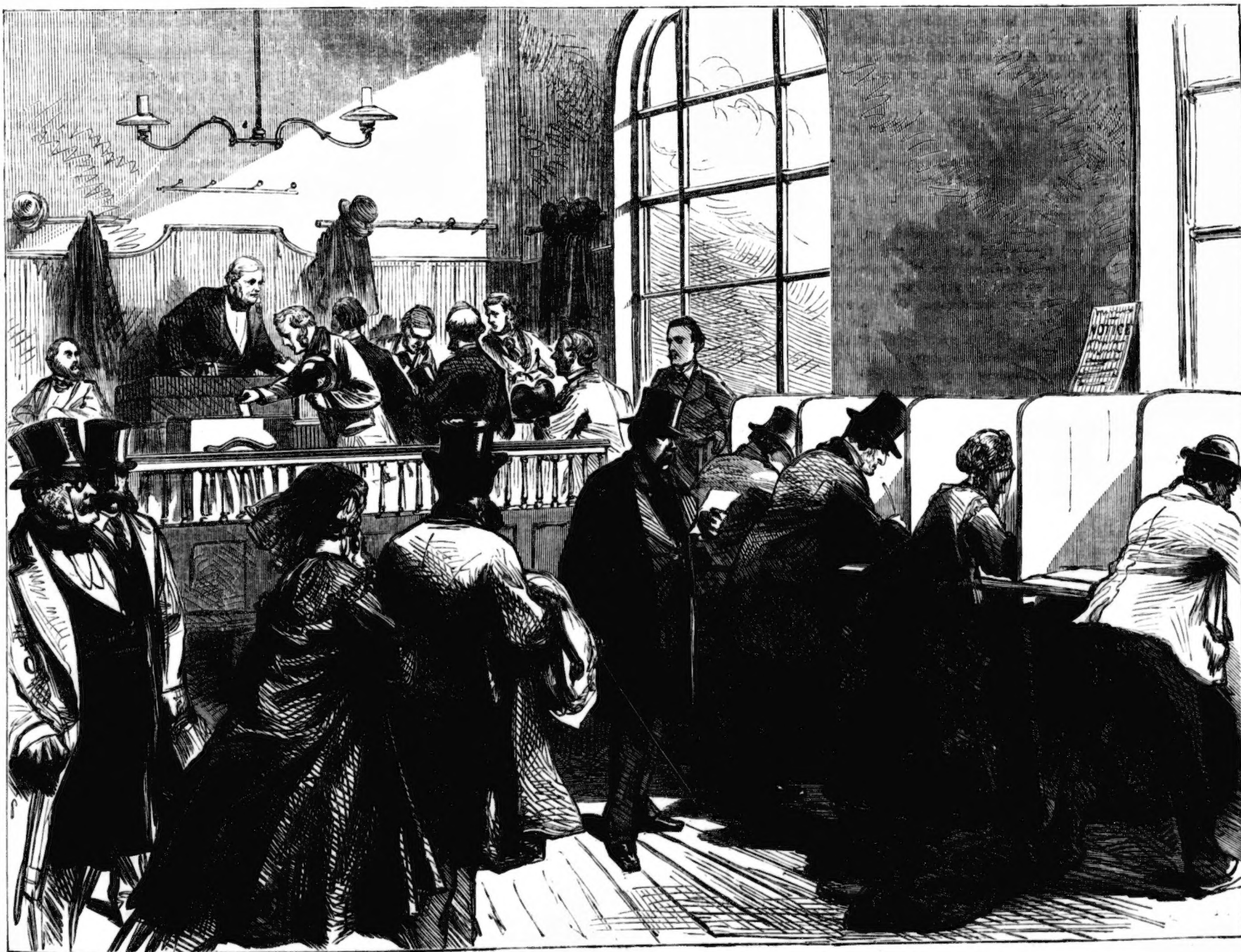
THE BLACK SEA DIFFICULTY.

"Is it peace or war, Jehu?" is in effect the question to which all men are still anxiously looking to St. Petersburg for an answer. Hope, prompted, perhaps, by desire, points to the latest phases of the question as indicating peace; but, as yet, all is doubtful and conjectural. No further official information has been furnished. Neither Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Granville nor Lord Granville's rejoinder has been made public. The one is said to be "conciliatory," and, if so, we may be quite sure the other is so likewise. Neither England nor her Foreign Minister wishes for war; and, if Russia do not force it upon them, both will gladly avoid it if they can. But, if Russia be bent upon war and aggression, it is as well to let it be understood at once that neither the people nor the Ministers of Great Britain will shrink from the ordeal. We seek no quarrel, and we will provoke none. We are no mere swashbucklers; we have long ceased to love fighting for its own sake; we have no frontiers in Europe to rectify, and no paltry jealousy of our neighbour's prosperity to indulge. We will only go to war if we must—and we care not who knows so much of our quality; but we respect our word, and have some regard for treaty obligations; and if fight we must, why, then, fight we will, and with all our hearts too. These, we believe, are the sentiments of the great bulk of the British people; and it is as well that opposers, and critics too, should understand them.

For the present, that is all we know for certain about the matter, though rumours are rife enough. Prussia, it is said, disclaims all sympathy with, as well as all complicity in, the step Russia has taken; Count Bismarck, it is further said, has proposed a conference in London to consider the Russian demands; and England and Austria, it is added, accept the proposal in principle. We hope all this is true, and that discussion will eventuate in an amicable arrangement of the difficulty.

Meanwhile, it is curious to note how amusingly inconsistent and illogical are the opinions expressed on the Continent with regard to Great Britain, her policy, and her opinions. Almost everybody on the Continent affects to think it certain that England will not fight on this or any other question; and yet all are eagerly discussing the probability or otherwise of England's fighting! Almost all men, again, loudly proclaim that England's opinion is of no moment whatever in foreign affairs; and yet every one is eager to know what that opinion is! Is there not something singularly contradictory in all this? If the opinions, policy, and intentions of Great Britain be of so little moment, why should our Continental friends disturb their minds so greatly concerning them? It seems to be assumed, too, that this quarrel, or possible quarrel, with Russia is mainly, if not solely, the affair of England. People talk glibly and patronisingly of giving or withholding help

to England in her difficulty; as though England were the only Power concerned, and her interests the only interests jeopardised. Great Britain, it appears to be thought, is the only Power that has an imperative duty to perform and the only country that has safety to seek in connection with this matter. It appears to us that more erroneous notions could not be conceived. Touching the question more immediately in hand, we beg to ask, Have not all other Powers as much interest as England in maintaining inviolate international law as embodied in the mutual agreements called treaties? Is nobody but England bound to be honest? and is England to be called upon to enforce honesty all the world over? Then, as regards interests, looked at from a selfish point of view, what exclusive interest has England in the matter? Is any possession of hers threatened? Is Russia, even if she gained all she wishes in the Black Sea, likely to invade us, or is she in a position to endanger, much less to wrest away, any inch of soil we own? Can her action in the Euxine—whatever that action may be—in any appreciable degree interfere with our commerce, about which we are said to be all-sollicitous? Some small portion of our manufactures find a market on the shores of the Black Sea, and we buy considerable quantities of corn at Odessa. But this traffic, such as it is, must be as advantageous to Russia as to us, if not more so; and why, therefore, should Russia interfere with it? And even if she



ELECTION OF THE SCHOOL BOARDS: VOTING BY BALLOT—A WESTMINSTER POLLING-PLACE.

did, what then? The world is open to us, and we can seek, and should not doubt find, fresh markets. The Euxine, again, is an inland sea, to which we have no need, either of interest or necessity, to send ships of war. What matters it then, directly, to us who owns its shores or what rules govern its navigation by warlike navies? Once upon a time, and that not very remote, the whole, or nearly the whole, coasts of the Black Sea were subject to Turkey; and were we either better or worse off then than we are now that Russia divides the sovereignty in that region with the Porte? If anything, we are better situated now than we were then; and consequently, from a selfish point of view, if selfish advantage were the only influence that governed us, we ought to desire a further development of Russian control. That we have not sought that development—nay, that we have, wisely or not, made some not inconsiderable sacrifices to hinder it—ought to satisfy our critics, we think, that pure money-grubbing selfishness is not the sole motive by which Englishmen are actuated in their national dealings with foreign States. Even if the Sultan were ousted from Constantinople, and the Czar installed in his place, what commercial damage would England sustain? None that we can see. On the contrary, as Russia would perhaps more fully develop the resources of the fine country now subject to Ottoman sway, we should probably profit, rather than lose, by the change. There would be more to buy, and therefore better opportunities to sell, than now; and buying and selling, and waxing rich thereby, are, according to Continental wisecracks, the sole objects Englishmen deem worth living for. From all this it follows—first, that in the stand our Ministers have made against the demands of Russia they have been acting contrary to the selfish commercial interests and instincts of their clients; second, that as they have so acted, and been approved in their action by the almost unanimous voice of the nation, mean selfishness is not now, any more than it has been heretofore, the sole rule of life with Englishmen; and, third, that cavillers who adduce this charge against us ought to have their mouths closed by facts patent to the observation of all. The fact is, the only matter of paramount commercial importance to England in connection with the dominions, real or nominal, of the Porte, lies in Egypt, not in Constantinople and the Black Sea; and, in any event, we could have little difficulty in securing the independence of the Pacha and the freedom of the highway across the Delta.

It is not so with some, at least, of the other European Powers. Supposing the Turkish Empire subverted, Russia supreme in the Euxine, and, say, having command of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles—which are believed to be the objects she aims at—the mouths of the Danube would be under her control, and the interests, and power, and importance of both Austria and Germany would be gravely compromised. The latter might be willing, perhaps, to suffer in one direction in consideration of gaining in another; but to the former the state of things we have imagined would be absolute ruin. If it be true, as is alleged, but which we feel loth to believe, that in virtue of a secret compact between Russia and Prussia, the one is to be allowed to work her will in the East on condition that the other shall be as free to work hers in the West, the annihilation of Austria as a European Power would be speedily complete. A portion of the subjects of the Kaiser are Germans, and they would either naturally gravitate towards their kindred, or be forcibly absorbed in the Fatherland. Other portions—the Bohemians and the Croats—are Slavs; and they would also either naturally gravitate towards, or be forcibly absorbed by, their powerful kindred the Russians, and so form the great Panslavonian empire of which some people even now dream. Galicia, too, would no doubt be "reincorporated with Poland"—that is to say, absorbed by Russia: a project already openly talked of in St. Petersburg. To the house of Hapsburg would only be left, practically speaking, Hungary proper, Dalmatia, and the Tyrol: dominions much too small to enable the Kaiser to hold his own against powerful and encroaching neighbours. Austria, then, certainly and directly, has weighty reasons to dread and to oppose any further aggrandisement of Russia on the Black Sea; and Germany, too, has a vital, if more remote, interest in keeping the Danube free: in other words, in hindering Russia from obtaining entire control thereof.

The conclusions at which we arrive, then, are these: That, leaving Turkey and Italy—and, for the moment, France—out of the calculation, it is clear that Austria and Germany are much more directly and seriously interested, on material considerations, in maintaining the restrictions imposed upon Russia in 1856 than is England—if it be true, that is, as is generally believed, that Russia aims at resuming her old traditional policy of hostility towards Turkey, and consequent encroachment upon her. If the settlement of 1856 is to be maintained at all hazards—a point upon which we shall not now enter—and if fighting for that object is to be done, it seems to us that there are others of the signatories of the Treaty of Paris upon whom the task more truly devolves than upon England, and for the simple reason that their interests are more directly and more vitally concerned than are hers. We hope England in this, as in other matters, will do her duty; but we also hope that others will do theirs, and not make a merit of "helping England," when they would be really helping themselves.

MR. MERRIMAN presided, on Monday, over a conference at the City Terminus Hotel, at which, after considerable discussion, a resolution was carried, upon the motion of Dr. Charles Mackay, declaring that the war in France having become one of aggression on the part of Prussia, that country had forfeited the sympathy and incurred the reprobation of all free nations.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

LONDON.

ON Tuesday the first election for members of the metropolitan school board was held in the various districts of the metropolis. The Education Committee have formed London into ten divisions, which will be represented at the new school board by forty-nine members. The polling places numbered nearly 300, and they were open for the reception of votes from eight a.m. until eight p.m. In some districts the contest was exceedingly keen, and a large proportion of the ratepayers exercised their new privilege. In these divisions the candidates' friends placed their vehicles at the disposal of the committees, and a few hired cabs covered with placards gave to many thoroughfares the appearance of a contested election. At the entrance of the various polling-places men and boys were distributing bills and thrusting cards into the hands of the voters; but within the polling-rooms all the noise and excitement of a contested election had vanished. The voter first encountered the rate-collector of his district, and received a paper containing a list of the candidates, which he filled up by writing the number of votes he proposed to give against each name. He then folded up the paper and deposited it in the ballot-box. The Education Department took special precautions to insure secrecy in the ballot—except in the City; but their instructions were either imperfectly comprehended or negligently carried out. In the majority of cases inclosed boxes like those in telegraph offices were provided, in which the voters filled up their lists without being overlooked; but in at least one polling-room in the Lambeth division no provision of this sort had been made, and the voters filled up their lists at a small table near that at which the presiding officer and inspectors were sitting, and within their purview. One gentleman was, indeed, allowed to sit at this table, and saw how everyone voted. It is only fair to state, however, that few electors either appeared to court secrecy or to be apprehensive of intimidation. A novel feature of the election was the appearance of women ratepayers, who voted in considerable numbers, especially in the three districts containing lady candidates. In the Tower Hamlets and elsewhere several married women who had heard that women could exercise the franchise presented themselves and claimed to vote in the absence of their husbands, who were at sea, &c.

There was this remarkable feature as respected the City—that the votes were not taken by ballot. By an Order in Council the City is expressly exempted from the operation of the ballot, for reasons which do not appear, and which are a mystery to the citizens. At each of the polling-places there were an assistant returning officer and several poll clerks. The voter, on entering the room, was asked his name and address, and, if these accorded with the official copies of the rate-book, a voting-paper was handed to him on which the names and descriptions of the candidates were printed. After filling this up at his discretion he would take it to the returning officer, and if the name and address coincided with those in the rate-book the vote or votes would be allowed. In each case the rate-books were marked, as a check against any attempt at personation. Towards the close of the day the voting in all or most of the wards appeared to be languid, and there is reason to believe that little more than half the constituency took part in the election.

The following are the results of the election, so far as made known, in the several divisions of the metropolis:—

In the City the gentlemen elected are:—The Rev. W. Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and Chaplain to the Queen; Mr. Alderman Cotton; Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; and Mr. W. S. Gover. Mr. Rogers headed the poll.

In Chelsea the successful candidates are the Rev. Canon Cromwell, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Kiell, and Mr. Freeman.

For Westminster the successful candidates are:—Mr. W. H. Smith, Viscount Sandon, the Rev. Alfred Barry, the Rev. J. H. Rigg, and Mr. C. E. Mudie.

In Finsbury the following gentlemen have been elected, having polled the numbers appended to their respective names:—Mr. E. J. Tabrum, 27,822; Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P., 10,766; the Rev. J. Rodgers, 8600; Mr. T. C. Clarke, 7847; Sir F. Lyett, 6127; and Mr. B. Lucraft, 5962.

In Greenwich Miss Emily Davies headed the poll, and is followed by the Rev. John Melville Glenie, M.A., Roman Catholic Priest, and the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich. The fourth seat is claimed by the friends of Mr. John Macgregor, M.A., and barrister-at-law, and the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, Congregational Minister.

For Hackney the successful candidates are:—Mr. C. Reed, M.P., 11,939; Mr. William Green, 8233; Mr. T. B. Smithies, 7563; Mr. J. H. Crossman, 7187; and the Rev. J. A. Picton, 5686. The fifth place is disputed by the Rev. Septimus Hansard.

The result in Lambeth has been officially announced as follows:—Mr. Stiff, 22,101; Mr. Tresidder, 16,676; Sir Thomas Tilson, 14,674; Mr. M'Arthur, 11,963; and Mr. Few, 10,509. Mr. Applegarth (working men's candidate) polled 7682.

In the Tower Hamlets the successful candidates are:—Mr. E. Currie, Mr. T. Scrutton, Mr. E. N. Buxton, Mr. W. Pearce, and Mr. A. Langdale.

In Marylebone the successful candidates were Miss Garrett, M.D., who headed the poll, Professor Huxley, the Rev. Prebendary Thorold, the Rev. Dr. Angus, Mr. E. J. Hutchins (Roman Catholic), Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and Mr. James Watson. The following statement shows the total number of votes given for each of the seven elected candidates:—Garrett, 47,858; Huxley, 13,494; Thorold, 12,186; Angus, 11,472; Hutchins, 9253; Dixon, 9031; and Watson, 8355.

In Southwark the following gentlemen are elected:—The Rev. Mr. Mee (Church of England), Mr. Lafone, Mr. Wallace (Roman Catholic), Mr. Ingle (Wesleyan).

BIRMINGHAM.

The election of fifteen persons to serve on the school board for Birmingham took place on Monday, and passed over so quietly, we are told, that, but for the placards which were displayed on the walls, a stranger visiting the town would have seen nothing to remind him that an election was proceeding. Twenty-eight candidates went to the poll. As far as can at present be estimated, not more than half the voters polled. The result has not reached us.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

The polling for the election of the Wolverhampton school board was held on Monday. For the eleven seats there were twenty-five candidates—eighteen Churchmen, three Independents, two Wesleyans, one Roman Catholic, and one working-man's representative. The eleven elected are the Revs. William Augustus Cornwall and Henry Hampton, clergymen; John Morris, agricultural chemist; Rupert Alfred Kettle, county-court Judge; Henry Loveridge, japan manufacturer; William Edwards, edge-tool manufacturer (all Churchmen); Harry Jones, japan manufacturer; Thomas Bantock, coalmaster and carrier (both Independents); John Hartley, ironmaster, and Henry Harley Fowler, attorney and solicitor (both Wesleyans); John Hawksford, attorney (Roman Catholic).

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

The election of a school board for Middlesborough was held on Tuesday. The total number of burgesses polled was 2895, or nearly one half on the burgess-list. The following members of the Church party were elected:—Mr. W. R. J. Hopkins, ironmaster; Mr. J. Heads, ironmaster; Mr. Wilson, ironmaster; and Mr. Haigh, engineer. Mr. Edward Williams, ironworks manager, and Mr. Eadon, moulder, candidates put up by the Educational League, were also elected. Mr. J. F. Elgee, bank manager; Mr. William Fallows, agent, who wrought independently, and Mr. Brentnall, who was supported by the Methodists, were the other candidates who were elected.

STOCKTON.

The following seven gentlemen were elected as the educational

board at Stockton on Tuesday:—The Rev. T. Law; Mr. James Stothart, banker; Mr. John Dodshon, merchant; Mr. W. C. Newby, solicitor; Mr. G. Lockwood, iron-shipbuilder; the Rev. J. W. Carlisle, Roman Catholic priest; and Mr. Francis Sanderson, saddler. Messrs. Law, Newby, and Lockwood were nominated by the Church party, Mr. Sanderson by the Methodists, and the Rev. Mr. Carlisle by the Roman Catholics. The other candidates were acting independently.

BOOTLE.

The election of a school board for the new borough of Bootle was held on Wednesday. There were twelve candidates for nine seats. Five Churchmen, two Nonconformists, and two Roman Catholics were elected, one of the latter heading the poll.

LEEDS.

The Leeds board, to consist of fifteen persons, was elected on Monday. Mr. John Jowitt, wool merchant, headed the poll with 49,259 votes. He was very popular because of his well-known philanthropy, and, though an independent in religion, was not exclusively the candidate of that denomination. Mr. W. J. Armitage, ironmaster, with 39,350 votes; Sir A. Fairbairn, with 33,279 votes; and Mr. W. Middleton, chairman of the board of guardians, with 29,912 votes, were three of the five candidates put forward by the Church School Association, all of whom are elected. Next in order was Mr. W. Beckwith, tanner, with 28,806 votes, mainly derived from the Methodist Free Church party. The fourth successful Church candidate ranked next in point of numbers. He was Mr. J. Ellershaw, with 26,126 votes; and Dr. Heaton, one of his colleagues, had 25,081 votes. Then came Mr. W. G. Joy, a nominee of the United Liberal Association and Reform League, with 19,028 votes. Next a Wesleyan, Mr. J. Wilson, jun., with 18,717 votes. The Roman Catholics secured the election of their only two candidates—Mr. Kelly, surgeon, having 18,150 votes, and Mr. W. Long, ironmonger, 17,665. Mr. Woolley, an independent candidate, secured a seat on the board, with 15,759 votes; Mr. E. Gamb (Liberal) polled 15,078. The Rev. J. H. Kendal, Vicar of Holbeck, 14,627; and the last in order of those who were successful was Mr. W. Barker (Liberal), 14,333.

SHEFFIELD.

The result of voting for members for the Sheffield board was made known on Tuesday evening. The following are the successful candidates:—Mr. J. Ellison, agent (Catholic), 17,057; H. Wilson, gentleman (Churchman), 12,489; C. Wardlow, steel manufacturer (Wesleyan), 12,464; W. Cobby, goods agent (Wesleyan), 11,372; T. Moore, brewer (Churchman), 10,823; M. Firth, steel manufacturer (New Connection), 10,316; S. Cole, draper (Wesleyan), 10,315; C. Doncaster, steel manufacturer (Quaker), 9762; W. Fisher, merchant (Unitarian), 9756; Sir John Brown, manufacturer (Churchman), 9344; R. W. Holden, cattle-dealer (Primitive Methodist), 9303; D. Fairbairn, merchant (Wesleyan), 8310; J. Crossland, soap manufacturer (Churchman), 7215; A. Allott, accountant (Independent), 6947; R. T. Eddon, saw manufacturer (Unitarian), 6624.

GATESHEAD.

The election of a board for Gateshead was held on Monday. There was a great number of candidates, but the working classes manifested little interest in the proceedings. The following is the return:—Rev. H. H. Riley and Mr. W. G. Montgomery, Roman Catholics; Archdeacon Prest, Rev. F. Atkinson, Mr. H. C. Alhusen, Mr. R. R. Redmayne, M. G. T. France, Mr. R. S. Newall, Church of England; Mr. John Lucas, Free Methodist; Mr. George Lucas, Unitarian; Mr. W. Brown, Wesleyan. Only about one third of the constituency voted.

ABERYSTWTH.

At the election of the board at Aberystwith the following stood at the head of the poll:—The Rev. E. Owen Phillips (Vicar), 841; Mr. Thomas Jones, 796; Mr. Lewis Pugh Pugh, 747 (all Churchmen); Mr. John Williams, 679; Mr. William H. Thomas, 628; Mr. David Charles, 613; Mr. Peter Jones, 544; Mr. W. H. Rowse, 496 (the last five being Nonconformists). The first seven were elected.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FROM Versailles we learn that Count Bismarck has proposed a conference on the Eastern Question, to be held in London. According to a statement from Brussels, England has accepted the proposal of a conference on condition that Russia should give satisfactory explanations of the circular of Prince Gortschakoff. The proposal has been communicated to the French Government at Tours by Lord Lyons, who is now awaiting a reply. The Conference is said to have been accepted by Austria and Italy.

Intelligence has, we are informed, reached her Majesty's Government that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has readily accepted the proposition of a congress, to be held in London, on the Eastern question. The answer of the Tours Government to the inquiry of Lord Lyons whether France would take part in the congress has not yet been made public, if it has been received. A telegram from Tours says a disposition exists in official circles there to consider the conduct of England as "abnormal" in seeking the adherence of France to a proposal which emanates from Prussia.

The *Daily News* is informed that the publication of Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, in reply to the note of Lord Granville, has been postponed for the present. The probability is that it will not be printed here until Lord Granville's answer has been placed in the hands of the Russian Government.

According to information, said to be reliable, which has been received in St. Petersburg from Constantinople, the Sultan and the Grand Vizier do not consider Turkish interests endangered by Prince Gortschakoff's note, and are seeking a conciliatory solution of the question.

It is stated from Constantinople that General Ignatieff, being questioned as to the recent armaments, said they were insignificant, and for defensive purposes. Russia (he added) was prepared to give better guarantees for the safety of the Porte than those of the Paris Treaty.

A correspondent at Berlin contradicts the statement that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between Russia and Prussia. He says that when the present war broke out, Prince Gortschakoff had several interviews, at Berlin, with King William and Count Bismarck, the neutrality of Russia being the principal object of their negotiations. In return for this, Prussia agreed to support Russia in obtaining the abolition of the clauses in the Treaty of 1856 relating to the Black Sea. It was understood that the Russian Government should act in the matter as soon as peace was concluded. Some weeks ago the St. Petersburg Cabinet thought that peace was about to be made, and thereupon prematurely broke silence with regard to its designs. In Germany no one apprehends that war will be the result, as it is thought that the question can be settled by a congress.

The following address has been presented by the St. Petersburg Town Council to the Czar:—

"Your Majesty, in your incessant solicitude for the welfare of the nation providentially intrusted to you, has intimated an intention to improve the defenceless condition of our southern shores. We, the citizens of St. Petersburg, while fully sensible of the blessings of peace, are fully convinced that its consolidation cannot be effected on a more durable basis than your Imperial will has announced in the firm, candid, and equitable despatch of your Chancellor of State, dated Oct. 31. We recognise the beneficial result of the announcement made in your Majesty's name to the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and, prostrating ourselves at your Majesty's feet, venture to express our respectful gratitude for the measures which your wisdom, Sire, has adopted for the protection, the safety, and dignity of Russia.—We are, &c."

In reply to this address the Emperor ordered a dignitary of his Court to convey his thanks to the Town Council.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Jules Favre has issued a long circular, dated the 21st ult., in which he states that in giving full powers to M. Thiers to treat for an armistice the Government were convinced that the question of the revivification of Paris was admitted.

A quarrel, the causes of which are not explained, has arisen between M. Gambetta and Count Kératry. The latter has resigned his command, and arrived in Tours, where he threatens to have the Minister tried by court-martial.

General Bourbaki has been appointed to the command of the 19th Army Corps.

The rumoured journey of Count de Chaudordy to Versailles is without any foundation. The Count never left Tours.

A decree has been published at Tours ordering the immediate formation of camps for instructing and concentrating mobilised National Guards called out by the decree of Nov. 2. Mobile Guards, free corps, and contingents of the regular army will also be admitted into these camps, which are to be formed at St. Omer, Cherbourg, Coulle, Nevers, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Clermont-Ferrand, Toulouse, Pas des Lanciers, and Lyons. The camps at St. Omer, Cherbourg, La Rochelle, and Pas des Lanciers will be put in a fit state to receive 250,000 men, and will be strategical camps. Each of the others will be capable of containing 60,000 men, and will only be camps of instruction.

ITALY.

All the Ministers are re-elected. A large majority of the new Parliament is favourable to the Government. The Marquis of Orléans will shortly return to his post at Lisbon.

SPAIN.

Count de Cheste and Senor Calonge, having accepted the amnesty granted by the Government and taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, have been respectively reinstated in their former positions as Captain-General and Lieutenant-General.

GERMANY.

Under the new German Constitution, just submitted to Parliament, the Federal Council, which forms the Government of the Confederacy, will include fifty-eight votes, only seventeen of which are allotted to Prussia. This and the concession made by Prussia that declarations of war, except in case of attack by a foreign enemy, are to proceed not from herself, but from the Federal Council, are regarded as proofs of temperate and pacific policy. Prussia, however, reserves to herself the right of veto in all that regards the army and navy, the tariff and excise.

The further credit of one hundred million thalers, asked for by the Prussian Government for the prosecution of the war, was granted by the North German Parliament last Saturday, only four members opposing the vote.

Prussian Judges are being sent to Alsace and Lorraine to fill up vacancies occasioned by the emigration of their French predecessors.

AUSTRIA.

The Prussian Minister having officially notified that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse have joined the North German Confederation, in reply the Austrian Government has expressed its lively satisfaction at the successful union of all Germany.

The Emperor of Austria received the members of the Delegations at Pesth on the 26th ult. In reply to an address from the President, his Majesty said that the importance of political affairs in consequence of which he had called the Delegations together had lost none of its significance; on the contrary, more recent and serious events had occurred. His Majesty hoped that the Delegations would do that which true patriotism and the inseparable interests of both divisions of the Monarchy demanded.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been issued according to which, besides the unlimited furloughs to which the soldiers are entitled by law after ten years' service, temporary furloughs are likewise to be granted to those whose term of service expires in 1871, 1872, and 1873 respectively.

The Governor-General of the Russian possessions in Central Asia reports that the relations with Kokan and Bokhara are most friendly.

Some time ago the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople proposed to convene an Ecumenical Council of the various Greek Catholic Churches to pronounce on the claim of the Bulgarians to form a national Church of their own. The Russian Government objecting to all ecclesiastical debates, the Russian Church declared against the plan. The Patriarch has just renewed his proposal at St. Petersburg, informing the Russian Church that all the other Greek Catholic Churches had already signified their assent. In the event of Eastern commotion, Russia is likely to approve the project and attend the Council, which would be, in fact, a Parliament of the Oriental Christians.

ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Chamber was opened on Sunday. In his speech from the Throne Prince Charles stated that the good relations existing between Roumania and the Porte and the guaranteeing Powers made it probable that a convention would soon be arranged relative to the question of Consular jurisdiction. The Prince also announced that the Government were about to lay before the members several bills, and that the Budget of 1871 would show no deficit.

THE UNITED STATES.

The schooner Friend, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has been captured near Charlottetown, by the British steamer Plover, for violation of the fishery laws. The captain and crew are held prisoners.

OPENING OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The following is the full text of the speech from the Throne delivered on the 24th ult. at the opening of the North German Parliament by the King's representative, Herr Delbrück:—

Honoured Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation,—

His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to confer upon me the task of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the Confederate Governments. It would have afforded his Majesty great satisfaction to be present to-day in your midst to thank God for this place for the successes with which the arms of the German forces have been blessed, and to express to you the part which the national attitude and unanimity of the Parliament, in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war, have had in these successes. By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's will, have been gained through the heroic valour and sagacious leadership of the Germans, the aggression undertaken by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have a quired the conviction that its present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of coping with the united military forces of Germany. We should, therefore, be able to regard peace as certain had our unfortunate neighbours a Government the members of which regarded their future as inseparable from that of their country. Such a Government would have seized every opportunity to place the nation to the head of which it has raised itself by its own supreme power in a position to elect a National Assembly, and to deliberate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you, Gentlemen, by the President of the Confederation will afford you proof that those who now hold the reins of power in France prefer to sacrifice the forces of a noble nation in a hopeless struggle. The incalculable exhaustion and devastation which will be to France the consequences of a continuance of the war under present circumstances must certainly diminish the power of the country to such an extent that its restoration will require a longer period than would be the case in the ordinary course of war. The Confederate Governments, however, are compelled with regret to give expression to their conviction that the peace between these two great neighbouring peoples, upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago, will be all the more in danger by the remembrance which the impression of this war will leave in France the moment when France, by the restoration of her own strength or by the conclusion of alliances with other Powers, shall feel herself strong enough to recommence the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied Governments would be ready to conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken by France without any ground whatsoever, had the assent of the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary that they should establish a defensible frontier for Germany against the continuance by future Governments of France of the policy of conquest which has been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled in such a way as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal division, was compelled to wage by the will of France. At the same time it is necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the burden of the threatening position which France owes to former conquest. The Confederate Governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means which are still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a question of rendering secure the results which have been achieved, they will meet in you the same patriotism and devotion which they found when the task was that of accomplishing the now-achieved successes. It is their most profound wish that it may be possible to refrain from using the whole of these means. In order to afford you a complete survey of the political situation, the Government will lay before you the communications which have recently reached the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856; in doing which the Confederate Governments desire to express their hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of the war has not prevented the accomplishment of a work of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by the common danger and the jointly-won victories—the consciousness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity—the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured—have more rapidly and universally than a short time back would have been credible, filled the German people, and its princes with the conviction that a stronger link than that afforded by international treaties is needed between the North and the South. This unanimous opinion of the Governments has led to negotiations, the first fruit of which, grown on the field of battle, will be laid before you for approval in the shape of a Constitution for a German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and which has been unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. The understanding which has been arrived at upon similar bases with Bavaria will also form the subject of your deliberations, and the agreement of views between the allied Governments and Wurtemberg respecting the object to be aimed at permits us to hope that similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting. Honoured Gentlemen,—With this work you will worthily close a period of activity such as has rarely been the lot of legislative assemblies. In little more than three years you have helped to further the completion of the Federal Constitution which was confined to your co-operation by a long list of important laws, entering deeply into the most varied interests of the life of the nation; and by the last of these laws which is submitted to you before the close of your legislative existence this Constitution and the legislation resting thereon are to be extended across the frontiers which have hitherto separated us from our South German brethren. The great national idea which has always guided you in your deliberations will, with God's help, be brought a decided step nearer to its full realisation by the last discussion for which you assemble. Herewith, by order of his Majesty the King, chief of the Bund, and in the name of the Confederate Governments, I declare the Parliament of the North German Confederation to be opened.

THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH.

SUNDAY was a disastrous day for the French arms. A running series of skirmishes, in which the French troops have of late been more or less successful, have been abruptly followed by severe checks administered both to the Army of the North and to the Garibaldian corps in the east. The news of the victory gained by the Germans immediately south of Amiens reaches us at the same time from French and German sources, and there can be no doubt of the serious character of the blow struck at the army which Bourbaki lately quitted. Manteuffel has not been idle, nor have his operations been suspended to await action on the Loire. The engagement near Amiens was prefaced by the capitulation of La Fère, which surrendered 2000 men and seventy cannon into the hands of the besiegers. We are not told whether the capitulation took place in time to permit of the investing forces joining those which were advancing upon Amiens, but in any case the number of the latter seems to have been considerable. We learn, however, that the Army of the North was coming south when it encountered the German First Army. Both sides say that they were outnumbered, and both pay an unwilling compliment to their enemy's arms. The battle lasted the whole day; and, according to the French account, was favourable at the outset to the troops of General Faidherbe. The French maintained their position up till half-past four, when Villers Bretonneux was finally abandoned; the Army of the North was driven back upon the Somme, with a loss, says the German account, of several thousand men. The German losses were "not inconsiderable." Amiens was on Monday occupied by the Germans, a council of war having decided to withdraw the French troops.

The Army of the North, or that portion of it which was beaten before Amiens on Sunday, is said to have been pursued towards Arras, retreating in disorder. Four French guns were taken in the action. By this defeat the Army of the North is entirely isolated. General Faidherbe appears to have been able to do nothing with it. The danger in which the National Guard at Amiens was placed, and which could only be averted by the immediate disbanding of the corps, will have its effect upon other towns, and make it impracticable to employ that force except in sieges, and thus the Army of the North will be immediately diminished. At Rouen it is feared that General Manteuffel will march his force to the north-west of that city, and cut it off from communication with Dieppe and Havre at Malaunay, the point where the lines branch off. A telegram from Brussels states that the French army is retreating upon Lille, without even holding Arras. There is a great want of confidence in the policy of resistance among the inhabitants of the Pas de Calais. The Mobiles were sadly ineffective on Sunday, and behaved in an unsoldierly manner; the Line, however, was the first to "bolt." Only the seamen gunners maintained the honour of the French arms.

REPULSE OF THE GARIBALDIANS.

The engagement in the east is of less importance. Here, also, the French—if the nondescript corps of Garibaldi may be called French—had assumed the offensive. The recent success of Ricciotti may have stirred the forces with a wish to repeat what was really a bold and effective exploit. But the Germans were not a second time caught asleep. General von Werder's reconnaissances informed him on the 26th that Garibaldi was advancing from Pasque. The attack of the Garibaldians took place by night, and is said to have been led by Menotti Garibaldi. The outposts of the rifle battalion of the 3rd Regiment were alert, however, and, with the assistance of the Battalion Unger, succeeded in repulsing the French forces, who, according to the German account, fled in great disorder, throwing away their arms.

If this result actually occurred, we must attribute it rather to a sudden panic in the confusion of the night, or to the sudden surrounding of the attacking corps by superior forces of the Germans; for we cannot believe the troops of Garibaldi—heterogeneous and badly armed as they may be—guilty of positive cowardice. General Werder advanced next day from Dijon with three brigades. While the German First Army and the troops of General Faidherbe were struggling for mastery away in the north, a corresponding engagement was taking place down near Dijon, and with a similar result. The Garibaldians were defeated. The Germans, while limiting their own loss in both affairs to fifty men, state the French loss to have been from 300 to 400 killed and wounded.

FIGHTING NEAR ORLEANS.—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

On Saturday and Sunday last skirmishing went on to some extent in the neighbourhood of Orleans, and on Monday a more serious engagement took place between the troops of the "Red Prince" and the Army of the Loire. We have short accounts of it from both sides, and though each boasts an advantage, neither

claims a victory. The report from Tours, which appears not to be official, leaves the impression that the Prussians attacked the French, as only the "repulse" of the former is spoken of; but this has become so common a way of reporting battles that it is unsafe to infer anything from it. The Tours correspondent says that "the enemy was successfully repulsed with material loss," and that "many prisoners and one gun were taken by the French." The German account, which is based upon the report of Prince Frederick Charles, states that the engagement arose out of an attack by the French, who were in greatly superior numbers, on the 10th Army Corps. The strength of the Prussian corps was thereupon concentrated at Beaune-la-Rolande, a town with about 2000 inhabitants, midway between Pithiviers and Montargis, just outside the great forest of Orleans. The attack was thus made with the French right, which had been strengthened a day or two before against the Prussian left. The Prussian writer states that the 10th Corps stood its ground until the fifth infantry and the first cavalry divisions arrived, and the Prince with them. The German loss was about 1000 men. Further accounts from the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles, transmitted from Versailles, state that it was the main body of the Army of the Loire which fought before Beaune-la-Rolande on Monday; that it attacked in order to gain a passage in the direction of Fontainebleau, and that it was completely beaten. In consequence of its defeat, the Army of the Loire withdrew. The Prince states that more than 1000 killed were left by the French on the field of battle; that they are believed to have 4000 wounded; that 1700 wounded prisoners were in the hands of the Germans, and that their number was hourly increasing. The statement that the German loss is about 1000 is repeated.

SORTIES FROM PARIS.

An official telegram brings intelligence of a sortie from Paris on Monday night and Tuesday morning. It appears that the sortie was important. The Prussian telegram designates it a sortie in force, and was made against the position of the 6th German Army Corps. While this was taking place towards L'Hay, smaller sorties were going on in other directions. In all the Germans were victorious, and the French left more than 1600 prisoners in the hands of the besiegers. A sortie from Paris, even when not directly successful, may be of immense use to General d'Aurelle by compelling the German commanders to keep before Paris a force sufficient, if sent to Beaune or Toury, to decide the fate of a battle. According to information from Paris which reached Tours last week, a communication from General d'Aurelle reached General Trochu on the 18th ult., and it is believed that it had reference to a sortie. It will be noticed that this attempt at Paris was made by General Trochu on the same day with General d'Aurelle's attack upon the right wing of the German army, just as Bazaine's sortie from Metz on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 was simultaneous with MacMahon's attempt to relieve him by a battle on the Meuse. According to information current at Versailles, General Trochu had made every arrangement, down to the minutest detail, for a sortie on the 18th ult. When, however, everything else was ready, the mobilised National Guards, and after them a portion of the Mobiles, announced their positive refusal to be led again to the scene of battle. While this matter was being discussed, a deputation of troops of the Line from the forts also waited on General Trochu, with the statement that they likewise refused to make the proposed sortie, unless they could rely on having their rear covered by the mobilised National Guards and on seeing an efficient reserve behind them. Under these circumstances, all idea of a further sortie had to be abandoned. Such is the German report, which in this absolute form we must decline to accept. Discipline is still maintained in the Army of Paris, and we do not believe that a single corps dare take the course here described. But that an important portion of the garrison is disinclined to make sorties which can only end in bloodshed, and that its spirit influences General Trochu's action, agrees with independent evidence from the interior of Paris and with the apparent feebleness of the sortie on Tuesday night.

A telegram from Tours states that on Wednesday "General Ducrot, with more than 100,000 men, made a great sortie yesterday from Paris, and crossed the Marne. The movement was a complete success." A Times telegram from Versailles, received on Thursday, confirms the fact of the sortie having been made, but says nothing as to the result.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Thionville capitulated to the Germans on the 25th ult. Two hundred guns and 4000 prisoners were taken. The German losses are said to be small.

The fortified town of La Fère, near the confluence of the Oise and the Serre, fourteen miles north-west of Laon, and on the road from that town to Amiens, has also capitulated after two days' bombardment, yielding the Germans 2000 prisoners and seventy guns. Montmédy is invested and its commandant has made the usual vow rather to blow up the fortress than surrender it to the Germans. On Friday week cannonading was going on for two hours. All the roads from Montmédy have been interrupted by barricades, and the neighbouring villages are occupied by the Prussians.

The new forts of Metz are being completed and armed by Prussian engineers. The officers of the garrison, expecting to remain there, have sent for their families.

A number of engagements of slight importance are reported from various parts of France, in which the French are stated to have gained advantages.

The Daily News' special correspondent at the head-quarters of Garibaldi sends us full particulars of the success recently attained by Ricciotti Garibaldi at Chatillon. The place was surprised at six o'clock in the morning, while almost all the German soldiers were in bed. A large number of them were made prisoners in the houses, the doors of which were forced open; others rushed out half dressed into the street, and were immediately shot down. Many of the officers were made prisoners in the hotel where they were sleeping, but several defended themselves desperately and were killed. After half an hour's fighting the Germans rallied and concentrated in the Townhall. Ricciotti Garibaldi decided, however, not to attack them, as they held a tolerably strong position, but at once withdrew, hearing that reinforcements for the enemy were coming up. He took with him 167 prisoners, including eleven officers, four carriages, &c. The Germans are believed to have been 800 strong. Their losses in killed and wounded are estimated at more than one hundred. Those of the Garibaldians were three killed and twelve wounded. The attack was made with 410 men.

PRUSSIA AND THE PUBLIC LAW OF EUROPE.

The following is a translation from the Volks Zeitung of Nov. 22:—

"Russia's repudiation of her treaty engagements naturally suggests the question, what will the attitude of Prussia be towards this step of the Russian Government? This question is all the more imperative since Prussia is one of the co-signatories of the Treaty of Paris, and since the declaration of Russia that she will no longer be bound by that treaty is an insult to all the contracting parties, Prussia included.

"That we can give no positive answer to this question is self-evident. The official and officious papers, the listeners and the feelers, whose ears are ever stretched in the direction of ante-rooms, and whose pens are ever ready to write what will be esteemed correct, are as yet without instructions. As it is for the present impossible to know what these instructions will pronounce to be patriotic, the writers we allude to, who must be ready to take up any line, need not hurry themselves. We who have no means of eavesdropping, and are not in the way of receiving 'communications,' are of course still less in the way of knowing which way the wind is likely to blow. We therefore find ourselves in the very awkward predicament of having to pass judg-

ment according to that which is right and just—i.e., according to rules which, since the promulgation of the gospel of 'success,' have become old fashioned and out of date.

"Prussia, as is well known, took no part in the Eastern war. On the contrary, she, and in conjunction with her, the Germanic Confederation, stood aloof, and maintained a neutrality which Austria, who considered it was not in the interest of Germany that the mouths of the Danube should be in the hands of Russia, did not approve. Nor was Prussia represented in the drawing up of the treaty. When the draught, however, was so far ready that its acceptance by all the parties was considered assured, Prussia, by the express wish of France, was invited to join the treaty Powers; and so it came to pass that, though she had had no share in the drawing up of the several stipulations, her signature was appended to the treaty.

"It would be easy to infer from this circumstance that it is not the duty of Prussia to stand up for the maintenance of stipulations with the drawing up and discussion of which she had nothing to do; and yet, when the matter is looked at more closely, this very circumstance tells just the other way, as was already pointed out at the time that Prussia received her invitation.

"At the Conferences themselves, held at Paris with a view to the conclusion of peace, only those Powers took part which had participated in the war. On the one side was Russia, on the other Turkey and her allies. The negotiations were carried on between the representatives of the Porte, England, France, Austria, and Sardinia. But just because all these Powers had directly or indirectly participated in the war the instrument of peace would have had a special character, and would not have acquired the force of a European treaty, unless a Power which had nothing to do with the war, and which was invited solely in the character of

a great European Power, had been drawn in to guarantee the treaty.

"Prussia's accession to the Treaty of Peace acquired thereby a meaning very different from that which was attached to the signatures of the belligerents. Prussia was at that time at peace with all the parties represented at the Conference. She did not, like the others, conclude peace. She was a party to the transaction only in her quality of a great European Power. By the signatures of the remaining Powers the Treaty of Peace would have acquired the character of a special document concluding a special war.

"The Prussian signature—i.e., the co-guarantee of a State not called upon to conclude peace—gave to the treaty its European character. It was thus alone that the treaty was able to emancipate itself from the character of a mere contract between belligerents, and to assume the far higher nature of an instrument having for its object to guarantee the peace of Europe.

"It lay, moreover, in the nature of things that this European character should have been intentionally given to the Treaty of Peace. For not only did that convention imply a very great step onward in the path of European civilisation by stipulating the neutralisation of the Black Sea and banishing therefrom all ships of war without exception, but it assumed a directly European character by admitting the Ottoman Empire into the concert of the European Powers. Article 7 of the treaty stipulates expressly:—'The Powers declare hereby that the Sublime Porte is admitted to a participation in all the advantages of the European community and of the European law of nations.' The same article expressly declares it to be the duty of all the Powers 'to respect the territorial integrity of Turkey and to defend it against every attack.' These provisions, stamping upon Turkey a

European character, had for their object to introduce her into the European community, from which she had hitherto been excluded. She had often before been the belligerent ally of one or the other European Powers, but she had never been considered as a peace ally of the European family. It was of the highest importance to stamp this European character upon the Treaty of 1856; and this could only be done by inviting the accession of Prussia, which, not having participated in the war, signed only in the character of a European Power. Prussia accepted the invitation; nay, when, on March 10, 1856, news of the invitation reached Berlin, it was considered, and with perfect justice, as a step taken towards the recognition of Prussia's position in Europe. The fact was recognised that the signature of Prussia gave to the signatures of the other Powers their higher European significance.

"Surely, this is a strong argument to prove that Prussia's duty now is energetically to repel Russia's breach of treaty in the name of European right and of the sanctity of her own signature; but . . . we live in days which lie far, far away from the paths of European right! A public law of Europe will probably remain an old-fashioned idea till the exhaustion of Europe once more rehabilitates it."

A GREAT AQUARIUM.

"SCIENCE is a great invention," says a song which enjoyed a brief but remarkable popularity; and really when we think of the rapid strides made in acquiring some superficial knowledge of various "ologies" it is enough to give a quail even to the most robust member of a metropolitan school board. Ichthyology, conchology, entomology, geology, and even mythology are represented by "common objects" at which not one person in five



AQUARIUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

hundred ever thought of looking with any particular interest fifty years ago. The "objects of the seashore" are now no longer to be regarded as mere shrimps from a Pegwell Bay point of view; or even as Isle of Wight diamonds, Scarborough jet, shell pincushions, coral made of sealing-wax, or great strips of seaweed taken home to act as weather indicators and rejected because of the evil odour they impart to the premises. The aquarium has superseded this barbarous condition. In place of "seaweed" we have "algæ," which sounds much better; and there are those who can discriminate between *Cladophora pellucida* and *Bryopsis plumosa*; while it is not rare to find a young lady who was once younger discoursing sweetly of *Enteromorpha*, the delicate *Patella pellucida*, and that extraordinary shrimp skeleton, the *Phoxichilidium coccineum*. Surely, we need not object to this advance in true appreciation; and, if the names are a little too much for us, let us bravely dissect them syllable by syllable, till we get at the very verities of their significance, and, having translated them, fix them in our memories as firmly as we transfix a dead butterfly with a pin and serve him up in a cardboard box with camphor sauce. There may come a time (indeed, it is to be looked forward to, and we commend the idea to young ladies with a taste for the beautiful) when to the aquarium and the aviary will commonly be added the *herbarium* for living moths and butterflies; while another might be devoted to beetles and all those interesting examples of insect life which low ignorance has hitherto regarded only in its own purblind way, and has persisted in generalising under the contemptuous name of "vermin," or, less scientifically, "warmen." The butterfly *herbarium* and the glazed beetery would both present some beautiful objects—which is more than can be said of some aquariums. It requires rare skill to construct one of the latter which shall show the wonders of the sea or the river in their native beauty, and the amateur is likely to fail in his first attempts. But he has much to learn. Among other things, there is the necessity for overcoming a repugnance to certain creatures that are too suggestive of the primitive *prawn*; and others which induce a minute inspection of the water-bottle at dinner-time, and a painful reflection that the filter may be out of order, or the cistern want cleaning. Then there are the woful errors into which aspiring collectors fall who

have not carefully studied the ferocious habits of certain placid-looking specimens, which, when they are deposited with other creatures, are suddenly seen to develop a fatal claw, which projects from their insides; or while they are being classified as the simple beetle, which we can "tread upon" with impunity, takes to itself wings and flies away from its aqueous element, with its forceps satirically extended, and its antennæ turned up in derision. It is a dreadful catastrophe, for instance, when an un-informed amateur who has his happy family complete is suddenly presented by an enthusiastic friend with a fine specimen of a *Dytiscus*. The charming propensity of this interesting beetle is to kill and eat every other individual with whom he comes in contact, and he generally contrives to accomplish this amiable purpose. It requires patience to learn all the peculiarities of the water-scorpion, the *Gordius*, which often makes its home in the interior of the beetle; the "velvet fiddler," and other varieties of watery life; while, when we get out of the ponds, and begin to turn our attention to the sea by setting up a marine aquarium, the variety is almost bewildering, and the attention required amounts to considerable study. But it is interesting enough to allure many of us even to hard work, for the sake of the pleasure of learning something about these wonderful denizens of the deep. There are such vast that are to be found about our own coast and in English rivers, we could still find different and even more remarkable specimens abroad, especially in the East—in China—and in India, where all is old, and yet all is so new and strange.

It was only in May last that an extraordinary picture (appropriately painted in water colours) by Sub-Lieutenant Ingram Palmer, R.N., was exhibited at the Admiralty. It represented the marine animals captured in nets that were towed astern of her Majesty's ship *Rodney*, on her homeward passage from Hong-Kong, and contained portraits of several hundreds of the creatures of surface ocean-life. It was, in fact, 14 ft. long and 7 ft. high; and no one could explore its representations without careful and long examination. It was quite a revelation of sea life—life which is full of exquisite beauty, of adaptation, of vivacity, and of colour; and 12,000 miles of sea had been dragged to make the collection, of which the paintings showed but a small part,

while millions of creatures, requiring the microscope to distinguish their peculiarities, were in every mile of that great water-way.

It is with no little gratification, therefore, that we are able to refer to another opportunity for the students of aquarium life to examine some of the wonders collected from Eastern waters. Our Engraving represents the aquarium which has recently been added to the attractions of the admirable collection at the East India Museum, and we may recommend any of our readers who are interested in this modern, popular branch of natural history to pay it a visit, and indulge their curiosity, even though they may not have the higher purpose of obtaining scientific information.

"AN ARAGONESE WAITRESS."

Nor very long ago the print-shop windows were adorned with two coloured engravings which were supposed to appeal peculiarly to the sensibilities of the commercial "representative," whose experience "on the road," though it had never led him to recognise the original of the simpering creature who is described by the words "Sherry, Sir?" or her still more pitiable companion, was ready to accept them both as ideal portraits of some possible hostelry yet to be discovered.

A very different kind of impression is produced by the fine picture of which we this week publish an Engraving; for it is in reality a study of costume and expression, full of individual as well as national character. The artist has admirably rendered the set, almost stern, expression of the Aragonese face—the determined look of the people who long held the reputation of being the boldest and the freest in all Spain; the people who at the coronation of their Monarchs used a form of words which said:—"We who are your equals choose thee to be our King, and you shall remain so while you do justice and obey the laws, otherwise not." It is scarcely likely that this old have been maintained even in official formularies; but there are evidences that the people themselves still retain some of their old characteristics, just as the "lower class" adheres to some

indications of its traditional costume. It only needs to look at our illustration to see how picturesque that dress is still, and how admirably it is adapted to the appearance of the women whose features to-day have much of that thoughtful seriousness which even the occupation of a waitress who says "Sherry, Sir?" in Spanish cannot altogether remove.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

RECENT events in China having directed a considerable share of public attention to the Roman Catholic missions in that country, a few notes as to their present condition may be interesting. From the most trustworthy information attainable, it would appear that there are at the present time in China and its dependencies, including Mongolia, Manchuria, Corea, and Thibet, 34 bishops, 348 foreign priests, 453 native priests; 17 colleges, with 681 pupils; 1000 day-schools, attended by 15,491 scholars; 41 orphanages, in which 4235 inmates are housed and fed; and 10 establishments of the Sisters of Mercy, including the one destroyed by the mob at Tien-Tsin. The number of professing Christians is reckoned to be about 450,000, or one in every fifty of the entire population of the countries named. This number is probably an exaggeration, but still there can be no doubt that the Christians are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Of these a large proportion are hereditary Christians, being the descendants of those who were brought to the faith by the early missionaries, and the priests of the present day point with pride to entire communities who from father to son for upwards of a century have held no other faith than that of Christ. That the number of conversions of late years falls infinitely short of those due to the exertions of the first missionaries is not for an instant denied. Indeed, the reported success of the latter seems almost fabulous. We learn from "The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" that on the arrival of John de Montcorvin at Pekin, in 1300, he found there no fewer than 6000 Catholics, the fruit of the labours of two Italian missionaries, who made their way to the capital in 1247. To John de Montcorvin succeeded Xavier, Ricci, and Adam Schaal, all of whom achieved great successes and obtained immense influence. The number of the converts made by Xavier and Ricci is not stated; but Schaal is said to have baptized—between the years 1650 and 1664, when he was thrown into prison, where he died—100,000 Chinese with his own hands. Verbiest, who died in 1668, and over whose body the reigning Emperor pronounced a panegyric, was the last of the great founders of Roman Catholicism in China. The reputation enjoyed by these devoted men was well earned. With unwearying assiduity they laboured for the general as well as the spiritual welfare of the Chinese, and produced, besides religious works, a number of books on scientific subjects, which, from the information they contain and the idiomatic purity of the texts, have so recommended themselves even to the fastidious taste of native scholars as to be regarded by them as classic. For the last two hundred years there has been a decided falling off in the literary achievements of the missionaries. At several of the missions there are now printing-offices directed by the missionaries; but the books which issue from them, besides reprints of the writings of the early missionaries, are of a comparatively unimportant character. At the colleges, Latin, philosophy, and theology are taught, as well as drawing, painting, Chinese literature, and various trades; but beyond turning out skilful craftsmen these establishments have proved themselves destitute of any special results.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN ON THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN has followed up his letter in the *Times* last week by the following epistle in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:-

"I have been following with much interest the controversy which has arisen out of the letters by Mr. Mill, myself, and others, which have appeared in the *Times* and the *Daily News*. In some quarters we have been met by argument; in some quarters, where abuse is an honour, we have been met by abuse; in either case, I think that one or two points have been overlooked. "We have heard much of the immorality of our doctrine, because we held that treaties were not made to last for ever, and that in some cases their obligations might be rightly thrown aside. This answer I, of course, foresaw, and I guarded against it by pointing to other cases in recent history, which showed that neither England nor any other European Power acted on the principle of literally carrying out the obligations of treaties. I did not mean this as a simple *argumentum ad hominem*; I meant it as showing that both England and other European Powers deliberately acted on the principle which we profess. In fact, it cannot be otherwise. A treaty can no more

be made for all time than a law can be made for all time. But there is this wide difference between the two: if the laws of any State work badly, the Legislature of that State can at once change them. So it is in any case of dispute or wrong between two members of the same political community; there is a common authority ready to step in between the two, and by whose award both are bound. In international dealings there is nothing of the kind. What is called international law is not law in the strict sense. It is of great use in helping to keep the passions of nations in some degree of order; but it is not strictly law, because there is no Judge to enforce it. Every nation

of morality, but of expediency. But from another point of view the question of expediency becomes a question of morality. War is so fearful a scourge that it must always be the highest of crimes to inflict it on any people unless the war be at once unmistakably just and in the highest sense needful. The war which Germany is waging to secure its own liberties and to crush the disturbing element in Europe is a just and a necessary war. The horrors caused by that war have been frightful; but the guilt of all the bloodshed and all the wretchedness rests with the man who, without a shadow of provocation, attacked a nation that was at peace with him. But a

war waged by us against Russia to carry out certain objects in the Black Sea would be unnecessary, and therefore unjust. Setting aside our supposed moral obligation to carry out the terms of the treaty, it is a matter with which we have absolutely nothing to do.

"As for the talk about 'honour,' as I am neither a soldier nor a duellist, I perhaps do not fully understand it. I cannot separate the notion of honour from the notion of right. Honour is the proper reward of right dealing; dishonour is the proper punishment of wrong dealing. There is, to be sure, 'the point of honour,' about which men used to murder one another; and there is the 'sense of honour' a poor substitute, yet better than nothing, in minds which cannot rise to the sense of duty. If it would be, as I hold, a monstrous crime against God and man to make war upon Russia on the flimsy pretexts which are proposed, then to make war on Russia on such pretexts would be dishonourable. In any other sense of the word, 'honour' is simply the jargon of murderers.

"Let me add that we who are given to reading and writing—may I add thinking?—are placed in an awkward dilemma. If we hold our peace about public affairs men cry out, 'Look at those bookworms and men of science; they know what happens in Jupiter's satellites, or what happened on this earth thousands of years back, but they neither know nor care what is going on under their own eyes.' If we open our mouths we are at once sneered at because we are historians, philosophers, or whatever we may be, and we are told that what we say is therefore visionary and unpractical. You yourself hold that that I am led wrong by my 'historical-mindedness.' Now, the witness of history as bearing on present affairs may be applied either rightly or wrongly. The present war itself has largely arisen out of a misconception of history, out of the French dream of a frontier of the Rhine which never existed. The war on the part of Germany is, in truth, a vigorous setting forth of the historical truth that the Rhine is, and always has been, a German river. There is a distinction between the use and abuse of historical teaching in these matters. To rake up some isolated historical fact which happened ages ago as the grounds of our present conduct is simply monstrous. This was the kind of thing when the French punished the Pope for the wrongs of Vercingetorix. But when a certain Power has been uninterruptedly carrying on a policy of fraud and aggression for 600 years, it is all the more dangerous, it is all the more needful to be withstood, because it has been going on for 600 years. It is plain that the thing is not a mere momentary accident, but a fixed determination handed on from age to age. It is, therefore, practically important to make people understand that there never was a French frontier of the Rhine, that the combined fraud and violence by which Philip the Fair seized Lyons, by which Lewis the Eleventh seized Provence, by which Henry the Second seized Metz, by which Lewis the Fourteenth seized Strasbourg, by which the elder Bonaparte seized half Europe and the younger seized Savoy and Nizza, are all parts of one long conspiracy against the peace of the world, against which it has ever been the first duty of every European nation to stand on its defence, and which it is now the high mission of Germany to render hopeless for the future. So again with regard to the Turks. I spoke of our precious Eastern policy of maintaining the 'independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire' as 'riveting the chains of a barbarian despot upon Christian nations longing to be free.' You spoke as if, in so saying, I had been simply dreaming of the origin of the Ottoman power in Europe five hundred years back; on the contrary, I was speaking advisedly of a fact which began five hundred years ago, but which has gone on ever since, and which is going on still. In most cases, five hundred years, or a much shorter time, is enough to legalise a conquest—is enough to change a government which began in force into a government as strictly national as if its origin had been peaceful. In Eastern Christendom it is not so: the intruding horde encamped in Greek, Bulgarian, and Slavonic lands is as alien now as when it first crossed the Hellespont. The Christian subject of Turkey cannot, like the German, fight 'für König und Vaterland.' If he ever has the chance of fighting 'für Vaterland,' he will certainly not be fighting 'für König' at the same time."



"AN ARAGONESE WAITRESS."

(FROM A PICTURE BY ANTIGUA—ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. COUPIL.)

must reserve to itself the right of deciding in the last case whether it will obey its rules or not. It does so subject to the chance of other nations making war upon it; that is, subject to the appeal to force. But the fact that the appeal to force is the last appeal shows that the matter is one which does not come within the range of law strictly so called. The conduct of England and of every other European Power in declining at its pleasure to carry out the obligations of treaties may be ruled to be illegal and immoral. But, if it be not so ruled, those words do not apply to Russia for exercising the same right. No nation strictly carries out its treaties; it disregards them at pleasure, subject to the last appeal to arms. And it does seem to me that for Russia to say openly that she does not intend to be bound by a particular treaty is more honest than the usual way of getting out of a treaty by picking a quarrel and getting up a war on some underhand pretext.

"The question, then, in this point of view, is not a question

REDUCED POSTAL TARIFF.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
Three Months . . 3s. 10d. | Six Months . . 7s. 7d. | Twelve Months . . 15s. 2d.
(In all cases to be Paid in Advance.)

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE

ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

to be published on DECEMBER 24, Price 4½d.

will contain

Numerous High-Class Engravings of Christmas Scenes,
by Distinguished Artists;

and

Tales, Poems, Essays, and Sketches appropriate to the Season,
by Popular Writers.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

ENOCH ARDEN.

THE story of one of the Laureate's most successful (no critic will say one of his best) poems has, it appears, been repeated, with a difference. A woman with two children was deserted by her husband, who was the father of them. Not having heard of him for seven years, she married again. After the second marriage the first husband returns; the woman rejoins him; and then ensue scenes which end in her being in terror of her life, and in his being bound over to keep the peace to her.

Whether the story, as related in a western newspaper, is true or not, we venture to submit that the law in this matter requires alteration. As it stands, the second marriage is void, and the children are in the usual position of the children of a void marriage; though no penalty attaches to the act of the contracting parties. To say the least, this is unjust to the children; and we once read a romantic legend to the effect that the Queen and Mr. Tennyson had, together, expressed that opinion over the grave of one of the children of Mrs. Enoch Arden's second husband! But this is not all. We believe that among the Jews two years, and among the Scotch four years, of absence, count for as many as seven in England. At all events, among ourselves, *desertion*, which is alleged in the present case, is an act which carries with it serious consequences. Surely the law might fairly be amended in the interest of religion and morality by a declaration that where the exempting cause allowed in the Act (applying to a second marriage after the seven years' absence accompanied by non-receipt of news) was what for other purposes would be counted as desertion, the second marriage might be maintained. Just conceive the case. John Jones, father of two children, *deserts* them and his wife. After seven years of effort to maintain herself and them, during all which time she hears nothing of Jones, she marries Smith. After a year or two, Jones suddenly turns up, and has a legal right to carry her off, while any child of Smith's is the "son of nobody." Next Session we are promised plenty of home legislation, and we submit that here is a clear case of grievance for any ambitious legislator to take in hand.

VOLUNTARIYISM.

Voluntaryism—the word has almost died out! Nor has the practice of those who have professed it proved equal to the strain cast upon the working of the principle in certain momentous particulars. Whether this is a reason for abandoning the principle or for amending and invigorating the practice, is another matter. It is the journalist's duty, upon really open questions, to be

. . . a moderate theologian,
And also meek as a metaphysician;
Impartial between Tyrian and Trojan
As Eldon on a lunatic commission.

But, for all that,

In politics [his] duty is to show John
Bull something of this lower world's condition.

And we have more than once called attention to the startling manner in which the leaders, not less than the rank and file, of what was once known as "Voluntaryism," in matters of religious teaching, have performed what Gambetta calls "infamous capitulations," without even attempting, in a manner which could impose upon a child, to justify their procedure. True, they still have the impudence to profess to aim at the Liberation of Religion from all State Control; but they have taught us that what they really aim at is something very different. Their policy is now seen through, once for all. Let us, however, do homage—and that in a "free and open" spirit—to honest men who stand to their guns. The School-Board contest for Finsbury has produced the following letter, to which we gladly give a greater chance of preservation than it has in the columns of a daily contemporary:—

Sir,—Permit us a line or two in your paper to prevent misunderstanding. Our names are on the committee which brings forward six gentlemen, with Mr. Torrens at their head, for the School Board for Finsbury. Surprise is expressed that we have joined this committee, and some of the speeches of some of the

six gentlemen during the past week give ground for this surprise. Allow us, then, to explain that we did so on the distinct understanding that our Voluntaryism remained intact—that we did not concede to the State the right to provide for the religious education of the people, but that we gave to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and kept for God the things that are God's.—Yours truly, FRANCIS TUCKER, Camden-road Chapel; SAMUEL HARRIS Booth, Upper Holloway Chapel.

These Nonconformist ministers are consistent, and, if it were not that these are times in which political virtue begins where praise leaves off, they ought to receive a testimonial from their brethren; if there are any left. As for ourselves, the ILLUSTRATED TIMES is and always will strive to be "impartial between Tyrian and Trojan;" but it is at liberty to evince a supreme contempt for palterers and falsifiers. The Nonconformist candidates for the School Boards have, with scarcely an exception, been manifesting much anxiety that children should be "taught morality out of the Word of God," and we, too, are humbly anxious, in our way, that every word of God's speaking should be heard and obeyed. No doubt the candidates who have aimed by a side-wind at the stultification of the Act have been "taught morality out of the Word of God;" but, since they do not discern that to take rate-money by force of law from a conscientious Jew for teaching Christianity, or from a Roman Catholic for the reading of King James's Bible, is as much robbery as to filch his pocket-handkerchief, they have evidently not got as far in "the Word of God" as "Thou shalt not steal." They have not allowed their free and open Bible to keep them from dastardly ambiguities which are a good deal more free than open; or, in many cases, from a free and open skeddaddlement unexampled in the history of political opinion. Gentlemen all, you are watched. Meanwhile, Messrs. Tucker and Booth—*hooh!*

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY paid a visit, on Wednesday, to the Empress Eugénie, at Chislehurst.

PRINCE WITTEGENSTEIN, the Russian military agent at Paris, has been forbidden by General Trochu to leave the city, as his Government had ordered him to do.

THE COUNTESS OF FLANDERS gave birth on Wednesday morning to twins, girls.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON was, last week, struck with paralysis, and, though still in a precarious state, is considerably better.

MR. ALFRED BATES RICHARDS has been appointed to succeed Mr. James Grant as editor of the *Morning Advertiser*. There were eighty-one candidates.

MR. DAVIS, the stipendiary magistrate of Sheffield, has announced his intention to punish severely all pawnbrokers who take pledges from children.

THE EARL OF GRANARD has received a letter from the Foreign Office, in which Earl Granville promises to take the necessary measures for the protection of English members of religious orders at Rome.

TO THE EDUCATION CRISIS FUND, now being raised by the Roman Catholics in England the Duke of Norfolk has subscribed £10,000, and Lord Howard of Glossop £5000. The Marquis of Bute is also a liberal contributor.

PATRICK LANERGAN, caretaker to Colonel Charteris, was murdered last Saturday morning, within a mile of Cahir. His head was broken in with a heavy instrument.

ALSATIAN MOBILES, prisoners of war, who own real property, are now, it appears, released on signing a document signifying their consent to the confiscation of their land if they fight again against Germany.

THE QUEBEC LOCAL GOVERNMENT has agreed to grant 3,000,000 acres of land to companies for the construction of railways on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa.

A PARIS BALLOON, with carrier-pigeons and two passengers, in charge of a mail consisting of letters and newspapers of the 25th inst., descended on Monday in Norway, eight miles from Christiania.

A YOUNG MAN, who last Saturday evening went to the Alhambra in a state of intoxication, and in the midst of a "lark" committed two assaults upon the attendants, was on Monday brought up at Marlborough-street, and fined £5 in all, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

A STRONG EARTHEN BARRICADE has been erected before the cages of the lions, leopards, tigers, and panthers, in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, to prevent their escape in the event of a projectile destroying the bars of their prison.

A LIEUTENANT OF THE LANDWEHR OF THE GUARD, now before Paris, stated to a correspondent that, of the 180 men composing his company, only eight are unmarried; and the 2400 who compose the regiment have left behind them in Germany 7003 children.

THE BIRMINGHAM FAT STOCK AND POULTRY EXHIBITION was opened for judging last Saturday. The total number of entries is 3130, as compared with 2823 last year. A sum of £2100 is offered in prizes. In the dog show there are 865 entries.

A REGULAR MARKET FOR RATS is open daily in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, at Paris. The animals are sold alive, and the prices vary from thirty to thirty-five centimes. In the Rue Rochechouart a *marchand de comestibles* hangs out dogs, cats, and rats in rows, with the prices attached.

M. ROCHEFORT, having persisted in retiring from the Government, has entered the military service as a gunner in an artillery corps, but intends immediately to resume the publication of his well-known journal, the *Lanterne*.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT befell a sergeant of chasseurs in the action at Chevilly. While taking aim his gun received a violent shock. No damage was visible at the first glance, but the mechanism seemed injured and did not work easily. He had to take it to the workshop for repairs, where it was discovered that a Prussian ball had lodged in the barrel. A cannon was disabled in this manner at the siege of Rome in 1849, when one of the enemy's balls lodged in the chamber which already contained the charge.

CARDINAL CULLEN, in his pastoral, read in the Dublin chapels on Sunday, deplored the prospect of a war between England and Russia, and expressed fears that a general conflagration in Europe was impending. He reminded his hearers that wars, famines, and pestilences were visited by Providence upon nations to chastise the wicked and chasten the just. "Russia," he added, "erected a statue to Luther, the representative of schism, France paid a similar honour to her blasphemous Voltaire."

AT CLAYE, a village about four miles from Versailles, on the road to Meaux, Metz, there were a fortnight ago only about a dozen French people to be seen. On Saturday week sixty reappeared, and the number has since increased to 120. There are immense wine-caves around Claye, some of them constructed at a considerable depth below the surface; into these the terrified villagers had descended with their household gods, and there they have been lying concealed while the enemy has occupied the houses, and stores, and gardens above.

A SERIOUS FIRE broke out on Sunday afternoon on board H.M.S. *Triumph*, which was launched from the Jarrow Works a few weeks ago, and is now lying in the Tyne Dock, fitting her engines, which have been made in London. While the workmen were at dinner dense smoke was observed issuing from the fore part of the vessel. The dock authorities took immediate measures to suppress the fire, but it was not extinguished until a considerable amount of mischief was done, and the fitting out of the vessel will be a good deal delayed in consequence.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The following is the correct list of the bridemaids chosen for the marriage of Princess Louise:—Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly; Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich; and Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Earl Russell.

THE LOUNGER.

ON Monday last a hundred gentlemen assembled at the Cannon-street Hotel in the City, under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Merriman, and, on the motion of Dr. Charles Mackay, passed the following resolution—to wit, "That the war in France having ceased on the part of Prussia to be a war of defence, and become a war of aggression, this meeting is of opinion that Prussia in thus acting has forfeited the sympathy and incurred the reprobation of the British and all other free nations." Very big words these, and somewhat fierce withal, with a touch of the minatory in them; and if this resolution had been solemnly adopted by a really important representative assembly—the House of Commons, for example, or even a meeting of the City merchants, bankers, traders, &c., convened on requisition made to him by the Lord Mayor, and presided over by his Lordship in the Guildhall—the said resolution would be exceedingly important, and no doubt of some potency; but, coming from a hundred men convened by circular, it can only be taken as an expression of the opinion of the said hundred men; and, far from being of importance, these big words may be best characterised in apostolic phrase as "loud swelling words of vanity," or emptiness, as the word vanity strictly means. But now, one would like to know what has been done with this resolution. I should suppose that it has been sent to Count von Bismarck. Indeed, for what other purpose it was passed one cannot see; and if this has been done, the great Chancellor, one can imagine, would be at first a little puzzled, for no doubt it was written in official style and form, on parchment, in imposing calligraphy. But Mr. Odo Russell is at Versailles; and what so natural as that the Count should show the document to our Envoy and ask for an explanation? One can fancy the scene:—"Oh! by-the-way, Mr. Russell," Bismarck would say, "I have received this document from England. It purports to be a resolution passed at a meeting presided over by a Mr. Merriman. Do you know such a person?" "No," Mr. Russell would reply, "I never heard of the gentleman." "Nor Dr. Charles Mackay, who moved the resolution?" "No, nor Dr. Mackay." Then you would say that this thing is not of much importance? "None whatever." "A mere bubble, I suppose, on your free and somewhat turbulent English life?" "Just so," Dr. Mackay may, if he sees this, feel hurt that Mr. Odo Russell should not have heard of him, the Doctor. But the Doctor must excuse our Envoy; and this he will be inclined to do when I have told him something more of the history of Mr. Odo Russell than, probably, he knows.

Mr. Odo William Leopold Russell is the third son of Lord George William Russell, the second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. Mr. Odo Russell was born in 1829, and is therefore forty-one years old. In 1846 Lord George William Russell died, leaving a widow, who is still living, and three sons—Mr. Francis Charles Hastings Russell, now M.P. for Bedfordshire, and heir presumptive to the dukedom of Bedford; Mr. Arthur John Edward Russell, now M.P. for Tavistock; and Mr. Odo Russell. Lady William Russell, the mother, a most accomplished lady, soon after the death of her husband left this country and went to Germany, to get her sons educated; and, in carrying out this laudable purpose, lived there many years. When, therefore, Dr. Mackay was melodiously twanging his harp, and was at the height of his fame as the people's poet, Mr. Odo Russell was a mere youth, living in Germany, sedulously training himself for the diplomatic career before him. Moreover, as soon as he had well arrived at manhood he entered upon that career, and has, I have heard, never since lived in England continuously for any length of time. If, therefore, he knows not Dr. Mackay as we know him, he must be excused.

And now I am on this subject I will ask two questions. First, at this meeting it was assumed, as it is by all the so-called sympathisers with France, that the King of Prussia or Count Bismarck has formally demanded the cession of Lorraine and Alsace. But is this so? The German press has loudly demanded the cession of these provinces; but I do not believe that the King or his minister has sanctioned in any formal, or indeed informal, way this demand. Nor will they, I apprehend, formulate any demand until the time shall come to settle the terms of peace. A sagacious friend of mine, who lives in Germany, tells me that it is the opinion in the circles to which he has access that Bismarck would be satisfied with Alsace; but, perhaps, would insist also upon holding Metz as a guarantee for the payment of the cost of the war; with this stipulation, though, that ultimately this stronghold shall be dismantled. Then there is another question which I would put in all seriousness to these loud-talking French sympathisers—to wit, What would you have the Prussian King do at this moment? I have often of late asked this question, but could get no satisfactory answer. I suppose Mr. Merriman and his friends would reply—Raise the siege of Paris, evacuate French territory, retire into Germany, and leave everything *in statu quo ante bellum*, or, in plain English, just as it was before war was declared, except that France shall engage to pay the expenses of the war. Well, if this be the answer, all that can be said of it is this—the proposal is unparalleled, unprecedented, and what no nation in the world in similar circumstances would listen to for a moment. Why, when we had taken Sebastopol, which was all we did in rather more than two years of war, leaving Russia proper actually intact, we did not consent to a *status in quo*. We stipulated that Sebastopol should be dismantled, and never more be a fortified harbour; and, further, that the Black Sea should be neutralised. Nor has England, that I can recollect, ever after a war victoriously finished consented to the *status in quo*. Her possessions in every quarter of the globe bear testimony to the fact that she never did. *Uti possidetis*—that is, "as you possess at the close of the war," has been more generally our rule than the *status in quo*.

The Prince Gortschakoff who is troubling the world just now is not the Prince Gortschakoff who superintended the protracted defence of Sebastopol, and "with consummate skill secured the final retreat of the Russian troops from the blazing ruins of the fortress." His name was Michael; our troubler's name is Alexander Michaelowitsch. He is the cousin of Michael. He was, during the Crimean War, Ambassador at Vienna. He is, I have been told by one who knows him, a loud, vain, and swaggering man, and fond of being a conspicuous figure in the world's affairs; and a very likely person to say more than, in the end, he is prepared to adhere to. But, this notwithstanding, it is, I think, from what I hear, a prevalent opinion among our statesmen that the rigorous stipulation of 1856, that no war-ships shall be allowed in the Black Sea, will have to be relaxed. "Gortschakoff," said a member of Parliament who can see as clearly ahead as any man I know, "has gone a foolish way to work to get the thing done; but somehow it will have to be done. It was only because Alexander was under the pressure of very special circumstances that he ever consented to so galling an agreement." And, no doubt, this is true. The special circumstances were shortly these. The Emperor Nicholas was a cold, stern, inflexible, uncompromising military despot—a soldier, and nothing more—ruling Russia as a nation of slaves; and he thought that the administration of his empire was perfect. Who would dare to do wrong under his despotic sway—or deceive him? But, in reality, the administration, in every department, was corrupt to the very core, as the Emperor had to discover when war came. Well, before the war was over Nicholas died, and his son succeeded to the throne; and it is said that, not only then was he quite alive to the corruption which had penetrated into every department, but that he had been aware of it for some time, though he had not dared to speak to his father about it. Nicholas died in March, 1855, and Alexander made no change. The war was still continued; but in December of the same year, when Austria suggested propositions as a basis for peace, the Emperor was quite willing to listen to them;

and in the end, so convinced was he of the absolute necessity for reform throughout the entire government of the country, and so anxious to commence the great work, that he agreed to stipulations which under other circumstances he would have obstinately refused. And this surmise is justified by the fact that the reforms contemplated were at once begun and persistently carried out for many succeeding years, as all who are disposed to study Russia may learn by reading an interesting book, by Dr. Julius Eckhardt, lately published, intitled "Modern Russia." Well, now Russian administration is reformed more or less in every department; and now what so natural as that Russia wants to be freed from this galling restriction?

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

Probably everyone will be glad to see that Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are about to reprint the War Correspondence of the *Daily News*. For myself, I gratefully acknowledge the pleasure that correspondence has given me, and the many thrilling pictures which it has left in my mind.

Among reprints that demand an immediate as well as a warm word must be reckoned the second edition of Mr. Thomas Preston's "Elementary Education Act, 1870," published by William Amer, with appendices, index, explanatory criticisms, &c. With the exception of one particular passage, the Act is simple; that one difficult bit Mr. Preston excellently summarises. The book may be heartily recommended.

Happy is the man who has no Christmas Annuals to report upon—at least, other things being equal, he is much happier than the man who has.

The first that reached me was the *Belgravia Annual*, which, save that the illustrations are got up with more than usual care, is in no important particular distinguished from Miss Braddon's previous "annuals." Mr. Mortimer Collins, in "Rain and Tears," comes very near to being satisfactory as a poet; but, after all, the tone is Bulwerian—the verses are not as simple as they should be. "Lyulph" comes out again with a Christmas story. This year it is "An Ancient Mariner;" and I am told by those who believe in what I have called the Dickensian tradition in these matters, that it is good of the kind.

Nothing of the Christmas order of periodical literature that this year has brought me is better than *Christmastide*, which hangs on to the *Leisure Hour*. It is clearly printed, and very neatly got up; but the cover is not pretty. It is curious that the "R. T. S." publications so generally illustrate the old text—that between Puritanism and Art there is war. Glad to see Frances Browne once more, and to read her story of "Frontier Friends." Hesba Stretton's little romance is so good that I read it clenching my fist, when I ought to have been otherwise employed. I am glad to see that the fables of Mrs. Prosser are to be reprinted. It has often given me pleasure to praise them when noticing the *Leisure Hour* and the *Sunday at Home*.

The real founder of the Christmas Annual was not, as people keep on saying, Dickens, but Mr. S. O. Beeton; and his *brochure* for this year—the eleventh number—has a flavour of originality about it which stamps it for his, and for a member of a certain specific series. A little coarse, you will call it, but unquestionably clever. "The Art of War" is admirable. Will the author of "The Blacksmith's Story" pardon a word of more direct counsel than is usual? His humour, energy, and reading make one wish he would do something by which he might be remembered. A journalist in these days cannot do much, if hard worked; but a little something that should last would be possible to this gentleman. The point is to avoid ephemeral topics, allusions, and phrases, and take a subject that goes pretty straight to the human heart.

It is not often that the *Christian Treasury* appears in this department. Reason good: its literary pretensions are scarcely such as to entitle it to notice. The recent papers by Mrs. Ellis are far below the mark of a magazine which puts on its titlepage the name of Dr. Horatius Bonar—a gentleman who has given us some really acceptable additions to our sacred poetry. However, the music and the verse wedded to it are always well chosen in this periodical, and this month they are particularly so. What, however, happens to have caught my eye this month is the "Gems from J. H. Evans"—a gentleman long ago deceased, "under" whom I "sat" for many years. To him I was mainly indebted for my knowledge of the Bible. "You used to go to his Bible class?" Not so, my friend, as Carlyle says; far otherwise than so. His sermons, though full of fervour, used to bore me so that I spent my time in turning over certain ancient books, with the help of a concordance. This practice, continued morning and evening for ten years or more, was not without its use. Ah! how many hours have I spent in working out the "prophetic numbers" in the good man's chapel, to the great scandal of old ladies who naturally supposed I was preparing for Monday's school by doing sums in carnal addition and subtraction! If Dr. Bonar will turn to No. 11 of those "Gems," he will find something about "legal bondage" which he will own is utter trash. It is an evident blunder—probably of a shorthand-writer's doing.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

That strange perversity which is popularly supposed to be attached to human nature does not allow the fraternity of actors to escape scot-free. Mr. Sothorn, being an eccentric actor, is for ever passionately craving after lovers' characters—young, passionate lovers, I mean—boys of five-and-twenty, who are nothing if they have not the fervour and enthusiasm of youth. The strangest programmes are presented whenever artists feel called upon to take a benefit. Thus, Mr. Henry Irving is proud of appearing as Robert Macaire; Mr. Henry J. Montague is devotedly attached to Henri de Neuville; Mr. Hare is fond of Sir Harcourt Courtney, and I have no doubt that Mr. J. L. Toole has a passionate longing to play Romeo. Mr. Benjamin Webster's *idée fixe* is an imitation of Napoleon I. in a silly and pointless play called "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg." He made a hit in the character years ago, before the days of Woodin and Macabae, and when make-up was not thought so much of as it is now. The play has been revived at the Princess's, where Mr. Webster has flung himself in the way of an advancing army of orders, and, as brave as Horatius Coccles, is determined to "keep the bridge." If we are allowed to judge by the exterior of the theatre, the experiment has been wonderfully successful. Placards outside the house of "Pit full," "Stalls full," "Boxes full," "Standing-room only," would seem to show that the public, waiting for novelty, had flung itself wildly into the dissipation of pleasure caused by "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg." I do not wish to call in question the *bona fide* of the placards; but this I will say, that the "military vaudeville" did not appear to be much more appreciated by the public than it was by your humble servant. Mr. Webster is too much of an artist to do anything badly; but his heart is evidently not in his work, and the military vaudeville looks as if it were only intended as a stop-gap. Miss Leclercq acts very prettily, and there are various dainty girls who show off to advantage; but, on the whole, "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg" is only interesting by way of contrasting old-fashioned amusements with new. Mr. John Clayton, the active Princess's stage-manager, has revived a merry little piece, called "He's A Lunatic;" and really this is as well worth seeing as anything in the present programme.

I was told some time since of a grand revival of "Ours" at the PRINCE OF WALES'S, with new scenery and dresses, appointments, &c., and I quite made up my mind for an imitation of the American "Ours." I suppose everybody knows that in America Mr. Robertson's little comedy of "Ours" is changed into a wonderful scenic drama. It arrived in America just in the thick of the excitement of the war, and, by a little judicious altering, the second act touched the people closely. What is merely expressed at the Prince of Wales's was realised in America; there the troops were mustered *Cora populo*, and the stage was peopled with

soldiers. But nothing of the kind occurs during the present revival. We have the old Prince of Wales's "Ours," better acted, if anything, than it was before, and made as smart as new scenery and a newly-decorated theatre can make it. Miss Marie Wilton and Mr. Hare alone remain of the old cast. Ill, indeed, could the original Mary Nelly and the original Prince Perovsky be spared. Both these impersonations—particularly Mr. Hare's Russian Prince—have made a deep impression on the playgoing public. I do not want to see better acting in a small way. Mr. Collette, as the Sergeant, came to the front in a conspicuous manner. It was easy to see that the character was being played by a soldier. Mr. Bancroft as Hugh Chilcot, without any attempt at an imitation of Mr. Clarke's Chilcot, made a new success out of old materials. Mr. Clarke's Chilcot was a good-tempered snob; Mr. Bancroft makes him a cynical gentleman. I wish Miss Fanny Josephs would set more frequently in comedy. Her Blanche Haye is a charming performance, and I hope this clever lady will remain at the Prince of Wales's. Her singing of the "Chanson de Fortunio" is delightful. I liked Mr. Addison as the old Colonel and Mr. Coghlan as the lover immensely, and Miss Le Thiere did her best with the worst-written and most ill-conceived character in the play—Lady Shendryn. It must be difficult to act such a character, because if the actress plays it like a lady she falls foul of Mr. Robertson's dialogue. Imagine a lady nagging at her husband with the repeated refrain, "I know where the money goes to," like a small tradesman's wife; and imagine a lady and a mother discussing her husband's intrigues before her daughter and her daughter's companion! Lady Shendryn is, if anything, more Philistine than Lady Ptarmigan. They are both false pictures. The second act of "Ours" is as exciting and as pathetic as ever. It is the sincere act of a dramatist. The first act is dragged out in order to show off the smart dialogue and the Crimean farce, thanks to Miss Wilton and Mr. Bancroft (though most unnatural), is thoroughly amusing. "Ours" will carry on capably until the new comedy is ready.

Mlle. Déjazet has been re-engaged at the OPERA COMIQUE. She has been playing during the week in "Voltaire en Vacances;" and those missed a treat who did not see Mlle. Riel play in "Le Joie Fait Peur." An old burlesque by Mr. Gilbert ("Dulcamara," founded on "L'Elisir d'Amore") is underlined here.

M. Lafont, M. Hervé, Mlle. Leonide Leblanc, Mlle. Déjazet, and the flower of all the French artists are announced for a benefit performance, on Dec. 10, in aid of the "French Refugee Fund," at the ADELPHI. Mr. Chatterton devotes his theatre (DRURY LANE), on Wednesday week, to a benefit for the "Captain" fund.

I would recommend those who are fond of a capital conjuror to make their way to the Christy Minstrels' room at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. There they will find M. Ernest Conus, most skilful in his art, who produces birds and rabbits out of the most extraordinary places, and makes an omelette in a hat. "There is no preparation," and the tricks are wonderfully neat.

Lord Newry's comedy, at the GLOBE, is to be produced this (Saturday) evening.

THE OCCASIONAL LOUNGER.

Unless my recollection of the official returns is wrong, the middle of November was for some days colder by five degrees than the weather has been in the same weeks for fifty years. We are threatened, indeed, with an unusually cold winter, and some of us have begun to look out for simple, efficacious, certain, and—let no honest man be ashamed to write it—cheap modes of charity. It is a great thing to be able to make sure that what you bestow is not bestowed in waste, to pick your recipient, and time your aid. One good plan is to say to some poor person whom you know to be deserving, especially if there is sickness in the case, "Send to my house on such and such days in the week" (say Wednesday and Saturday), "and you shall have so much good soup." An excellent method of making the soup I am going to mention—*probatum est!* With the help of Edwards's Desiccated Peas Flour—a three-halfpenny packet of it, and no more!—I have succeeded in producing three quarts of pea-soup, such as neither you nor I would find anything but appetising and prime, for 4d. I did this by beginning with the *pot-au-feu* plan, and anyone with half an oven or hob to spare can do the same. Make "stock" by leisurely stewing down any wholesome odds and ends of food left at meals, taking care to reject nothing, not one scrap of meat, bone, vegetable, bread, pickle, or gravy. This is to begin with; then a very little gravy beef, minced or cut small, to reinforce it, and a few vegetables. The result is exactly what I have said—that, with one three-halfpenny packet of Edwards's peas flour, you may make three quarts of most nourishing soup. The value of these highly-nitrogenised articles of food is well known (Dan. i. 11 to 15). A very good soup may be made with haricot beans; but this particular pea flour is the most convenient preparation I know of, and I can hardly conceive its being excelled. I ought to add, to stop the mouth of any humorist who is disposed to cry "skilly!" that this soup could be cut with a knife, and could handsomely bear diluting by a third in volume.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND THE SCHOOL BOARDS.—A short time ago the Tower Hamlets Conservative Association expressed a wish to nominate Miss Burdett Coutts to a seat on the Metropolitan School Board. Miss Coutts, in reply, says that, at least for the present, the school board will have to deal more with administrative questions than with those on which a woman's influence and experience could be of most avail.

ST. ALBAN'S, HOLBORN.—THE SUSPENSION OF THE REV. A. H. MACKONCHIE.—On Sunday morning there was an immense congregation at St. Alban's, Holborn. Many of the people, according to the statement of the preacher of the day, were strangers, attracted, to some extent, by the peculiar circumstances in which the Vicar, the Rev. A. H. Mackonchie, is placed by a recent sentence of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council interdicting him from taking part in the services of the Church for three months, in consequence of disobedience to former orders of the Court. There was a full celebration; but there were no elevations or genuflections, at least none which were apparent to the congregation. Mr. Mackonchie was to officiate, the formal notice of suspension not having reached him on the previous night; but this arrangement was not carried out. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. H. Stanton, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, one of the Curates. On entering the pulpit he departed from the usual custom of quoting a portion of Scripture for his text, and read the formal instrument of suspension against Mr. Mackonchie, which, he said, had been served a quarter of an hour previously; and then proceeded to say that the grounds upon which the judgment of the Privy Council were founded were absolutely false, as everyone connected with St. Alban's must know. There had been no prostration, no genuflections since the original motion was issued; there had been no defiance of the law, either of the Church or of the State. In all its directions that motion had been obeyed. It was said in the recent judgment that bending the knee meant kneeling, but the gentlemen who sat round the table from which the judgment was given were all bending the knee, but it was impossible to say they were kneeling. Another point in the judgment was that the cup and wafer were elevated a little too high—for that offence the good priest of St. Alban's had been suspended. From these things he (Mr. Stanton) saw pretty clearly what had been done—a trap had been laid for them, and they, honest men as he believed they were, had fallen into it. It might be that the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were gentlemen—it might be that they were great lawyers—they were Englishmen, but yet it was possible that that *odium theologicum* which so extensively prevailed might have influenced their decision, and that they were determined to thrust out those to whose doctrines they objected. It was not to be supposed that the members of the Judicial Committee were infallible. This suspension of Mr. Mackonchie was one of the greatest honours that could have been conferred upon him in this year, in the early part of which it would be remembered that Bishops of the Church of England had publicly communicated with a Unitarian minister in Westminster Abbey. That Unitarian minister denied the divinity of the Lord, and the Bishops who communicated with him went unchallenged; while Mr. Mackonchie, who maintained the divinity of Christ and acknowledged His supremacy, was suspended for three months from the ministry of his own church. During those three months Mr. Mackonchie would sit quietly in his stall during the performance of Divine service in his church, and his silence would be expressive—more effective, perhaps, than any mere human eloquence. It appears that the motion, which was ordered on Friday week, was not served until Sunday morning—that is, after two early services had been performed in the church and just before the time appointed for the administration of the holy communion.

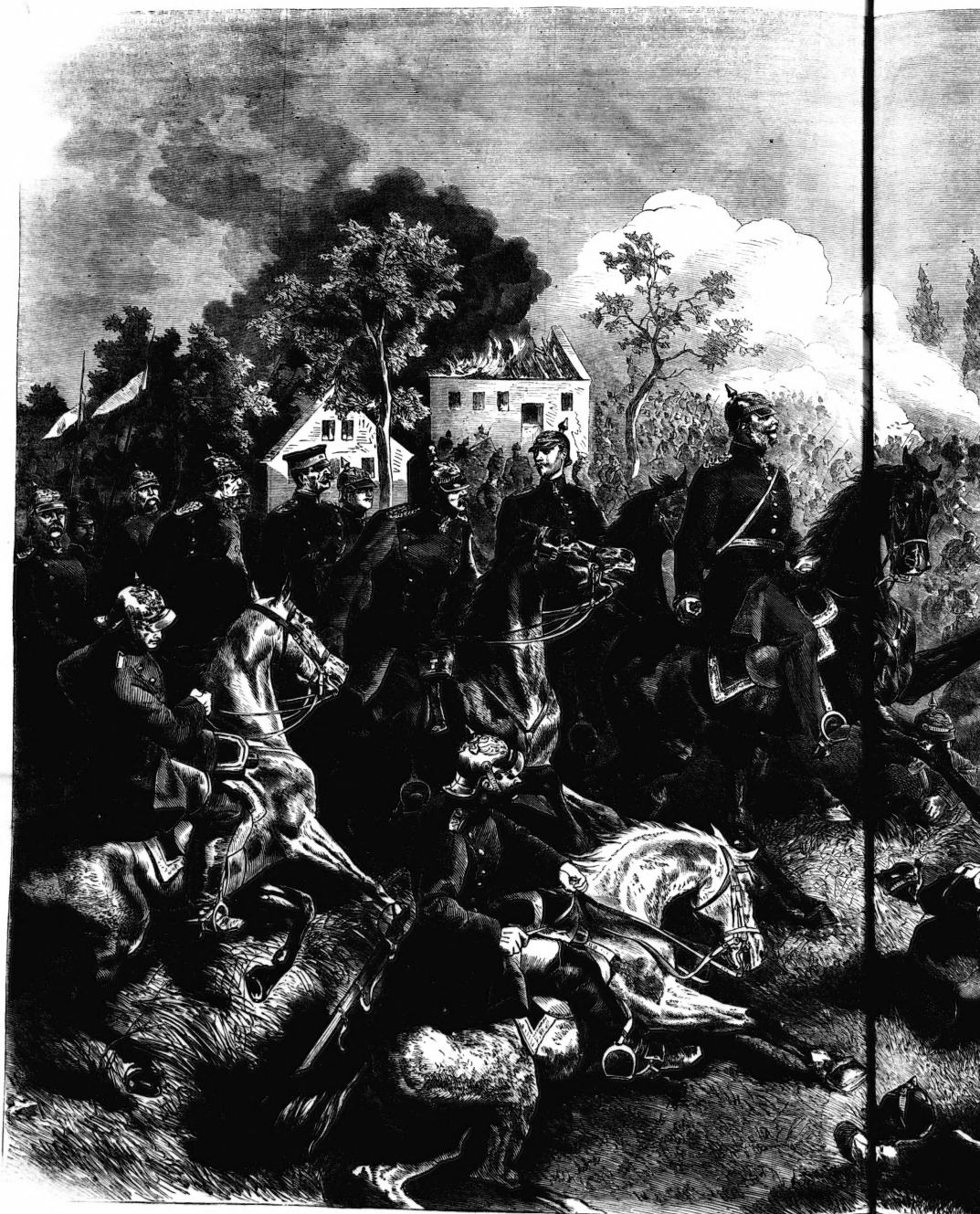
MR. LOWE PLAYING SCHOOLMASTER.

COLONEL GEORGE TOMLINE recently forwarded to Mr. Lowe a petition signed by 196 working men in the neighbourhood of Ipswich, who had been employed by him in reclaiming land from the sea, praying that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, as Master of the Mint, coin into 2000 shillings standard silver of that value, which Colonel Tomline had sent for that purpose, but which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had refused to coin. "The result of your refusal," the memorial said, "is that we can earn no wages; the national as well as local benefit of our work has ceased, we are forced to be idle, and pauperism increases. The increased rates to relieve this pauperism are paid exclusively by our neighbours, who, therefore, find their means of employing us reduced. If, as we are told, you stand in the way of our earning 15s. a week by claiming a more than doubtful, and, certainly, a dormant prerogative of the Queen, we respectfully submit that, without her knowledge, and, as we believe, contrary to her wishes, you make a benevolent lady responsible for the misery of many of her subjects." Mr. Lowe, in reply, wrote:—"It is my duty, as Master of the Mint, to buy silver when I want it to coin into shillings and other silver coins; but not to buy it unless I want it for that purpose, because I have no other use for it. When Mr. Tomline sent me his silver I did not want any to make into shillings, and so I did not buy it. But there are a great many people who want silver for different purposes, and other people who buy silver to make a profit by selling it again, and Mr. Tomline might have sold his silver to any of them, and they would have given him in exchange shillings, or perhaps gold, which he would have had no difficulty in changing into shillings. If a man has a pig to sell, and takes it to a town where there are several butchers, the first butcher may not want to buy a pig. But the man does not take his pig home again and say that the butcher has prevented him from selling his pig. He goes to the other butchers until he finds one that wants a pig, and sells the pig to him. I am very sorry that Mr. Tomline has ceased to give you employment, but as he could easily, if he chose, obtain 2000 shillings in exchange for his silver, and, indeed, in many other ways, you must not think that my refusal to buy his silver has anything to do with your distress."

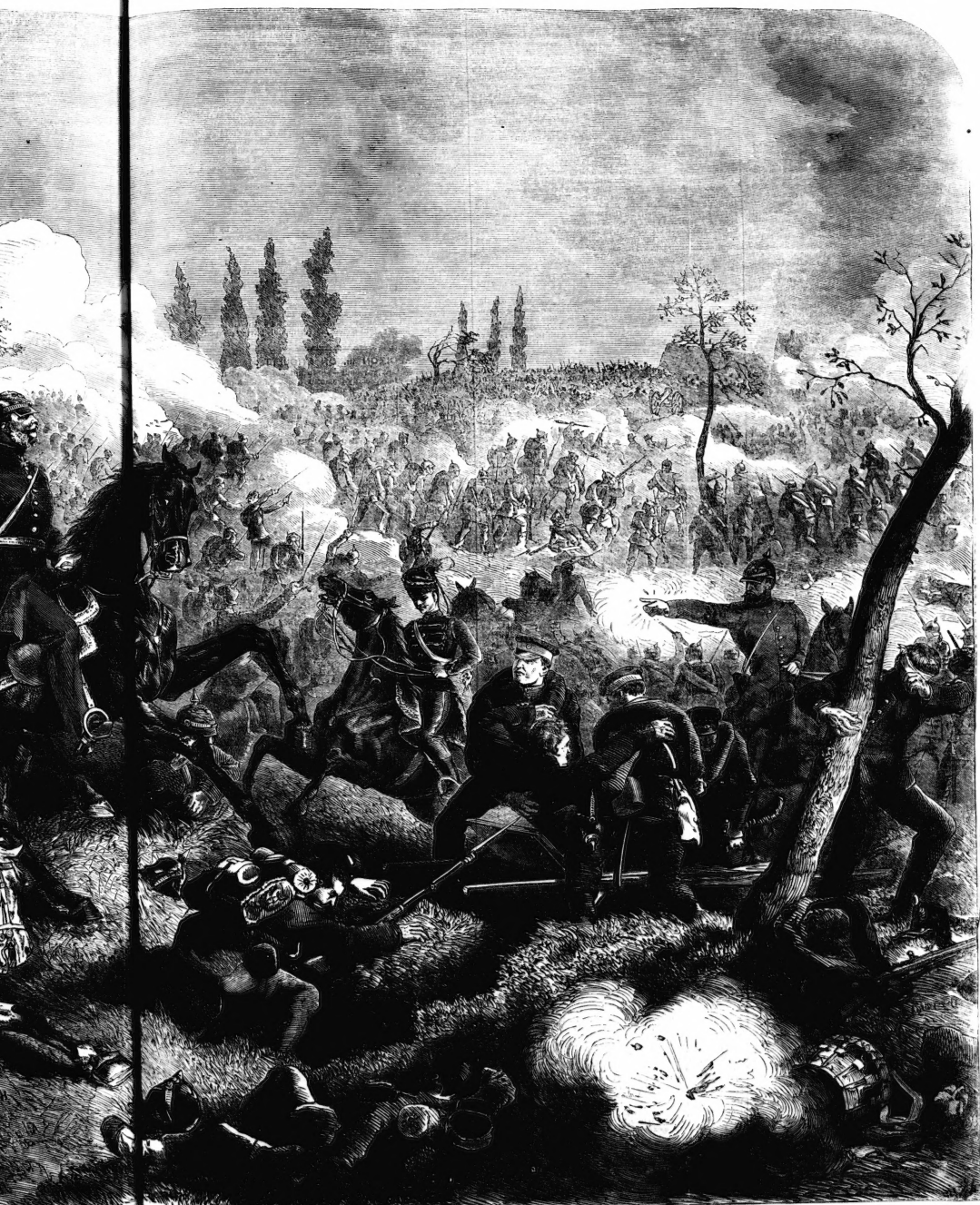
There is more in this correspondence than meets the eye. How does it come that a number of working men have suddenly discovered Mr. Lowe to be the cause of their earning no wages, on the ground that he has refused to purchase for the Mint some silver which has been sent him? These men are not miners. What concern have they with the sale of silver? How comes it that it is the Master of the Mint, and not the master of the nearest union, who is appealed to? Would any assemblage of sensible English labourers step forward of themselves and say, "We work for Colonel Tomline. We reclaim land from the sea for him. He sent to the Mint some silver which you, Mr. Lowe, did not buy. Colonel Tomline will not employ us, it seems, because you would not not take his silver, and therefore you are the cause of our pauperism, and you have made the Queen also responsible for our misery." This is practically the substance of their letter; and it would be incomprehensible but for the fact that it has been forwarded by Mr. Tomline, M.P. Mr. Tomline is a man of great wealth and of persistent will. He has achieved things which are almost dramatic in their boldness. He once, it is said, bodily removed a village which he considered a blot in the landscape before his drawing-room window—transporting its houses, and stores, and people far more effectually than the forest of Dunsinane was moved. Now, Mr. Tomline is a political economist, and he has evolved some dark and inscrutable theories on currency. What these are we do not profess to know with any degree of accuracy; perhaps the students to whom Mr. Schoolmaster Lowe has given the finishing touch would be competent to pass an examination in the doctrines of Mr. Tomline. But the faith which can remove a village cannot alter the principles on which the Government notions of currency are based. We do not say that these are sound; but they are deeply implanted just at present. Smith, Ricardo, Mill, and other authorities on political economy do not constitute a very happy family; but there exists between them no such terrible gulf as that which separates Mr. Tomline from Mr. Lowe. Mr. Tomline, if we are not misinformed, has for some time been making efforts to cross. Mr. Lowe has stood coldly on the other side, and refused to lend a hand. But now Mr. Tomline brings forward a forlorn hope, urges them towards the fatal abyss, and perhaps expects to cross over their dead bodies. It is these unfortunate men whom Mr. Lowe regards with a fatherly pity.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.—The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, which is a warm advocate of the policy of Count Bismarck, in discussing the Eastern question, remarks that the ideas of the French Revolution and of the Napoleonic policy, which came into force in 1815, have repeatedly placed the international law of Europe on a false basis, and England has helped to do this out of "egotism." "Lord Clarendon, the admirer and supporter of Napoleon, was the statesman who officiously brought about the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris. It could not stand, and it has now fallen to pieces; the guilty are not those who abolish such treaties, but those who make them." "The bitter lesson," proceeds the *Gazette*, "which is now being given by Germany to France will be given by Russia to England for the same reason. England sees this, and hence the sharp tone of Lord Granville's despatch." That England's attitude is caused by her respect for treaties the *Gazette* positively denies, and points to the Alabama question and the Pacific affair as examples of her disregard of right when her interests seem to require it. "England is perpetually intruding her voice in foreign affairs where it is not wanted, and where it rather confuses matters than settles them, as was the case during the Danish war in 1864 and the present Franco-German war. The inconveniences produced by this constant interference are the more intolerable that it is not seriously meant, and that when the time comes for action England remains at home. Her words are not even backed by military strength. . . . Never, perhaps, have her army and navy been weaker than now, when all the surplus arms and ammunition of the country, thanks to her singular notions of neutrality, have been exported to France." As to the Germans, the *Gazette* thinks that the present policy of Russia must be approved by them, for it is a protest against "the system by which Napoleon and England endeavoured to make themselves the final arbiters in all European affairs." Napoleon's pretensions to European predominance have been destroyed by Germany; England's plan of submitting European questions "to the decision of a congress of phrasemongers" is being shattered by Russia.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £86 were voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for going out on service during recent storms. The St. David's life-boat brought ashore the crews, numbering seven, of the distressed flat Chester, of Chester, and the smacks Annie Davies and Prima. The Montrose life-boat saved the shipwrecked crew of five men belonging to the schooner Sarah, of Montrose; the life-boat at Whitburn took off eight men from the brig Elizabeth, of North Shields; and the Cahore life-boat saved from destruction the abandoned fishing-smack Dolphin, of Wexford. The second-service clasp of the institution, and a copy of the vote, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Charles Mitchell, for his gallant services on the occasion of the wreck of the brig Stephano Grosso, of Genoa, near Port Isaac, Cornwall, during a heavy gale from the N.W. on Oct. 24 last. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore boats who had saved life from wrecks on our coasts. In addition to the rewards, payments to the amount of £3100 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments, and £3000 stock of the funded capital of the institution was ordered to be sold out to meet its continued heavy disbursements. During the current year £19,408 had been expended by the society in the formation of new life-boat stations and in the maintenance of its large life-saving fleet of 223 boats. In that period the institution had contributed to the rescue of 918 lives from various wrecks, besides saving twenty-four vessels from destruction. Altogether the Life-Boat Society had contributed since its establishment to the saving of 20,000 lives from shipwreck. The trustees of the late William Thorngate, Esq., had, through Henry Compagné, Esq., sent £80 for the funds of the institution; and Captain J. A. Perry, of the steamer Humboldt, had collected £5 for it. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch had likewise become an annual subscriber of £10 to the society. T. B. had also given it £300 railway stock, bearing interest at 6 per cent. A new life-boat had recently been forwarded to Kessingland, Suffolk, and publicly launched there. The boat was the gift to the institution of the people of Bolton, and a deputation from that town attended the inauguration of the new life-boat station. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant-inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent respective visits to the Suffolk and Welsh coasts.



THE WAR: KING WILLIAM AND HIS STAFF AT G



WILLIAM AND HIS STAFF AT GRAVELOTTE.—(SEE PAGE 365.)

DISASTERS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FATAL COLLISION—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

AN accident occurred on the London and North-Western Railway to the Liverpool express-train leaving the Euston station at five p.m. last Saturday, resulting in the loss of seven lives and severe injuries to several persons. The scene of the catastrophe was nearly a hundred yards from the Harrow station, and the cause may be thus briefly stated. A luggage-train of "empties" preceded the express, and after passing Harrow, some of the trucks of the former became detached, which the driver did not observe until he had travelled some distance. He therefore returned and succeeded in coupling the trucks, but he had no sooner done so than the express came up and dashed into the luggage-train, creating such havoc as is rarely witnessed, even in a railway disaster. There seems to have been no defect in the signalling, as it is proved the danger-light was put on, but, owing to the dense fog that prevailed at the time, it was impossible for the driver or guard of the express to see it. The express-train was drawn by two engines, the first of which was thrown on its side, the second taking a leap over and resting on it, and in that position it continued in motion, tearing to pieces all that came in its way. The force of the collision completely rolled the luggage-trucks together, "heaping them up," to quote an eye-witness, "like a mountain." In addition to the guard's van, several of the carriages belonging to the express, most of them first class, were thrown on the top of the trucks, and the screams and terror of the unfortunate passengers were terrible. When the accident became known assistance was soon at hand, and in reply to messages the authorities at Camden Town and Euston dispatched the appliances commonly made use of in such cases. To aid in the search for the buried passengers the fragments of the broken trucks were set fire to, and the fire thus occasioned did not tend to lessen the melancholy surroundings. Much difficulty was experienced in rescuing the occupants of the various compartments, the carriages being piled up as already described. Pickaxes and other means were resorted to in tearing portions of the carriages asunder, and as the sufferers were extricated therefrom they were attended to, and the most urgent cases sent into the town. Here a fortunate passenger was seen employing his handkerchief as a bandage to the head or arm if a fellow-traveller, and in other directions the same attention was being paid to a broken arm, leg, and other injuries. Drs. Bridgewater, Tite, Hulett, and Skelden (surgeon to the company) were in attendance, and rendered efficient aid. Among the sufferers, Mr. J. C. Rowley, of Warford Hall, Cheshire, was removed to the Railway Hotel, where he had his leg amputated, but died on Sunday morning. The killed are:—William Shelby, the driver of the express train; Mr. J. W. Jeffreys, of Manchester; Mr. J. H. Jordan, of Cheshire Hulme, near Manchester; Mr. George Bell, of Bolton; Miss Bell; Mr. Smith, of Tib-lane, Manchester; and Mr. Rowley, of Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens. Mr. Rowley remained under the wreck of the train nearly four hours without any possibility of being rescued, in a state of collapse, and died at an early hour on Sunday morning. Among the injured are Mr. Balfour Stewart, Professor of Natural Philosophy, of Owens College, Manchester, who is suffering from fractured thigh and general shock to system; the Rev. J. Inches Hillocks, a Congregational Minister, of Stoke Newington, who was on his way to preach at Atherstone; Sergeant Sturt, 8th (King's) Foot, and a prisoner, Private Yates, a deserter from the same regiment; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. King, of Blossom-street, Norton-folgate; Mr. James Hilton; Mrs. Wood, of Birmingham; Mr. Harrison, Mr. James Lamb, and Mrs. Lamb, of Edward-street, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Barraclough, of Victoria Park, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Grafton-street, Dublin; Mr. Reed, of King-street, Snow-hill; Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, of Manchester; Mr. Bourgoin, of Hamburg; Mr. Clapham, of Chichester-street, Kilburn; and Mr. Pickering, of Stoke-on-Trent. The stoker of the first engine escaped with slight injury. He was found crawling some distance from the wreck, and was removed to the gasworks, where, on recovering himself, he remarked, "My mate's gone! where's his dog?" alluding to a little dog that always travelled with the unfortunate driver, and the animal was found with one of its legs somewhat injured. The delay occasioned by the accident was very great. The "metal" had been torn asunder for a distance of fifty yards, and the line was not clear at a late hour on Sunday night. Crowds of persons were attracted to the scene of the disaster. There were three watches found among the dead, and in each instance they had stopped at twenty-five minutes past five—the time of the accident. Mr. Lambert, a resident at Harrow, received several of the wounded, and the inhabitants generally rendered praiseworthy aid.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest, commenced on Monday, was resumed on Wednesday, at the Railway Hotel, close to the Harrow station, by Dr. Diplock, district Coroner.

Thomas Smerdon, the first witness, said he was foreman at the Harrow station, where he lived; and was at the station last Saturday afternoon. The luggage-train came in about twelve minutes past five from Camden. It went past the down platform and pulled up about 150 yards north of the station, just by the carriage shed. Could not say what stopped it. Heard it slacken. It was an unusual train. All the luggage-trains do not stop at Harrow. [At the request of the foreman and jury Mr. Blenkinsop here undertook to have prepared a tabulated list of all the trains which stopped at Harrow during twenty-four hours.] When the train stopped he ran to the engine of the broken part. Did not inquire of the driver why the train stopped. Heard the train break while it was moving. Part of it was then passing him, he being in the coal-yard close by the third line of up rails. The speed at the time of breaking was about ten to fifteen miles an hour. It had slackened, he believed, because the signalman had given the signal to shunt. Could not see the signal himself. When he commenced running after the train the back part of it had stopped. He jumped on to the engine, and told the driver to be as quick as he could or they would stop the express dead. The express was due about seventeen minutes past five. He (witness) brought the engine back, and recoupled the train. He then gave the driver a signal to start, and immediately after heard the express engine whistling at the station. The driver of the luggage-train had started. He called out to the driver to be as quick as possible, saying, "Go ahead! go ahead!" At the time when the express-train ran into them the empty trucks were running as fast as he could run, he running at the side so as to get out of the way. Jumped over two bridges, one after the other, when the collision was over, and then ran towards Pinner to stop the up-train. There were forty-five trucks, including the brake-van, in the luggage-train, and all were empty. The brake-van was in the rear, but the brakeman was not in it when the accident occurred; he had been helping to couple the train. The break occurred seven waggons from the engine. He saw the broken link hanging on to the draw-bar hook of the eighth waggon. The trucks were coal-waggons, weighing, he thought, about four tons each. The weather was very foggy at the time. Did not know whether there were any fog-signals in the brake-van. There were four porters employed at the station, and two more in the goods department. At the time of the collision they should all have been on duty. None of the porters helped to couple the train. From nine to ten minutes elapsed between his hearing the breakage and the completion of the recoupling. It was about ten minutes before the express came up that the trucks got uncoupled. The part that broke was past him when the train was going by. It was loose when it passed him. The train would no doubt have shunted without any signal, but a signal was always given to make sure. By speaking of the train as unusual, he meant that it was out of its time, running in the time of another train. It ought to have gone by about 4.20. It would not then have shunted at that station, but at Watford. No goods-

train went by in its place at 4.20. The Wolverton goods-train should have gone by the station at 5.5. Called out to the signalman at the station, "The chain has broken loose," and heard a voice, which he believed to be the signalman's, sing out, "All right." The main signal was then standing at danger. Could not see the auxiliary signal, the fog was so thick. The fog came on very thick from five to ten minutes after five. Between four and five o'clock the weather was a little hazy, indicating a fog at night. Could not say where the other porters were when he ran after the engine. Fog-signals were kept at the station in a drawer in the booking-office. About five o'clock sent White to get two platelayers to go up and down the line to the two distant signals, one each way, but did not know whether they went. They were to use a hand lamp and lay a fog-signal during the time the fog lasted. Between the breaking of the link and the time of the collision he did not send anyone along the line, his great object being to get the trucks recoupled as fast as possible. Believed the brakeman heard him call out that the train had broken loose. Only one link broke. Did not know what the brakeman was doing while he (witness) ran after the engine. The space between the separated trucks during the recoupling was about 300 yards. The driver had got as near the points as possible. You could not see the ground. Half a minute more would have prevented the accident. The luggage-train would then have been going about fifteen miles an hour, and the express-train would have had more time to pull up. The ordinary Wolverton goods-train was sometimes three or four minutes late, but never late enough to stop the express. The luggage-train that caused the accident had slackened and then went on again. There were two coupling-chains to each waggon—only one was in this case broken. About four or five minutes from the time of leaving the policeman's box was required for shunting. The express-train was never punctual to seventeen minutes past five. On Saturday it arrived at twenty-three to twenty-four minutes past. That was very good time, it generally being three or four minutes later. About ten minutes generally elapsed between the shunting of the goods-train and the passing of the express.

William Crowshaw examined—Was an engine-driver on the London and North-Western Railway, living in Kentish Town. On Saturday afternoon drove forty-four waggons and a brake-van. Started from Camden with a light engine at 3.30, got to Willesden junction at 3.45, and took up a train there with the same engine. Left Willesden at 4.55, being directed to shunt at Harrow for the five o'clock express. Was started by the policeman at the north box, who was in charge of the points. There was another train timed to leave Willesden when he (witness) left, and he ran in that train's time. Did not notice the time when he arrived at Harrow, owing to the breakage of the trucks; but, after the waggons had been coupled, it was by his watch twenty minutes after five. On arriving at Harrow he was signalled to stop, but he had been stopped previously by a signal at Wembley cutting. It was so foggy at Wembley that he could not see the signal at first, so he stopped as soon as he could, and he went on again after two minutes' delay. The distance signal near Harrow was off white, and he saw it as soon as he had got close to it. The station signal was at danger, and there was a lamp in the policeman's hand at the box. Saw the distance signal fifteen yards off and the main one five yards off, the fog being very thick. Turned the steam off as soon as he saw the policeman's lamp. Did not stop at the station because he had to shunt, but checked the speed. Put on steam again, but had not gone many yards when part of the train gave way. Went on for some distance in order to allow the broken part to come to a standstill behind him, and when he thought the waggons had stopped he went back to have them recoupled. There was a faulty place in the link, but not such as anyone could detect. He was a worker in iron, and could therefore speak on that point. Found it about five yards from where the waggon broke loose. The waggon to which the link was attached belonged to Pope and Pearson, of the West Riding. After the recoupling he started the train again, and it was going about six or seven miles an hour when the passenger-train ran into it. After he had started he heard the fireman of the Harrow station call out to him, "Go-a-head, go-a-head; the express-train is behind you!" Believed that the Wolverton goods-train, in the place of which his train ran, ought to have started from Willesden at 4.50; he left at 4.55. Did not notice the couplings, but believed that the waggon which broke was coupled with one chain. The heavy goods and coal waggons were coupled with two chains. It was the duty of the brakeman to see to the couplings. When he left Willesden the weather was fair. When he got to the Brent signal, about a mile from Willesden, it was becoming foggy. Had never run in the place of the Wolverton train before, but had shunted at Harrow before for the five o'clock train with special goods-trains. When he came up to Harrow the signal ought, in his opinion, to have been green, so as to have enabled him to pass without shutting off steam, and in that case he might have got into the siding. Believed it was red instead of green because there was a train before his which had not got to the Pinner station. It being so thick he did not know how close he might be to the train in advance. When he stopped there was perhaps a distance of forty or fifty yards between the fore part of the train and the part which had broken off. Discovered that by means of a hand-lamp after he had got down. Between the breaking of the link and the collision was about four or five minutes at the outside. He saw no one at the station but the fireman and the policeman before the accident. Had been a driver four years, and had run this empty goods-train for the last month, sometimes twice and sometimes thrice a week. Never had more than one brakeman. There were different classes of drivers for different classes of trains—passenger-drivers, goods-drivers, and shunters. He was first employed in shunting trains in a goods-yard. After that he was employed as driver of a pilot-engine. Pilot-engines were used when two engines were required for a goods-train. They were invariably in front, and the driver was responsible for signals. The driver of the ordinary Wolverton goods-train on Saturday would have been an older driver than himself. Drivers were all promoted according to experience. Did not run over any fog-signal on Saturday between Willesden and Harrow, and did not see any platelayers out. He had had sole charge of a passenger-train for several months. Started from Willesden on Saturday three or four minutes after a passenger-train which had stopped there.

Thomas Walker examined—Was a signalman, living at the Harrow station. Was in the signal-box close to the platform on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. The first train that left after five was the 4.37 from Euston. It left at 5.8 or 5.9. The next one was a goods-train, which arrived at 5.12. The signal was then at danger, the train in front not having been gone a sufficient time for it to be lowered. The first-mentioned train stopped at Harrow. In bright weather the time allowed for dropping the red signal after a passenger-train had started was three minutes; the signalling then changed to caution. In this case, the three minutes had elapsed, but he kept the red signal up for the other train to shunt and to allow the express to pass. Lowered the distant signal to allow the goods-train to come in. It drew up so that he could communicate with the driver and tell him to shunt. The tail end of the train went, so far as he could judge, about a hundred yards beyond his box. He did not know that it had broken in halves until he heard some one call out that it had, about 5.13. He then blocked his line for the next man, who was situated two miles off, at Wembley cutting. Both the signals were then at danger. Called out for help, in order that some one might recouple the waggons and get the train into the siding. He called out to Porter White to get some fog-signals, and run up the line to meet the express. Could not say when that was, but heard the express coming. At that time the goods-train had not picked up the loose waggons, which, so far as he could see, were about 100 yards from him. On signalling to Wembley he got a repeat back. Blocked the line to Wembley by giving six beats, and the man there gave six beats back to show that it was blocked. Heard the express-train go over a fog-signal, and the driver

whistle and apply his brake, and saw the fire fly from the brake. Did not see the collision; it was past him. The fog was drawn after the train, and prevented him from seeing the collision. Had been a signalman six years, and at that station four. His present box was a new one, on Saxby's patent, and he had been in that "green" in the case of trains timed to shunt at Harrow. The goods-train which arrived at Harrow at 5.5 always shunted there. The inquiry was then adjourned till Friday.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL-TRAIN.

The up Irish mail, due at Euston station at 6.45 a.m., met with an awkward accident a couple of hundred yards on the London side of the Watford Tunnel, at a few minutes after six o'clock last Saturday morning. The facts are briefly these:—A train of empty cattle-trucks on its way from Camden station arrived at the signal-box outside the entrance to the tunnel when James Miles, the pointsman on duty at this spot, wishing to allow the 6.15 a.m. down train (the newspaper train) to go through the tunnel first, asked the brakeman if he would turn the empty train into the usual siding for a few minutes. The brakeman said he would do so, and immediately alighted for that purpose. The morning was rather foggy, and whether from this circumstance or from carelessness remains to be proved, the brakeman unhappily turned the wrong points, and the empty train, instead of passing into its proper siding, crossed over the main-line metals, and while in the act of doing so was struck by the Irish mail express, which at this instant emerged from the tunnel at its ordinary speed of forty-five miles an hour. The slight resistance offered by the empty trucks to the mail-engine travelling at express speed and down an incline fortunately prevented any of the passengers in the train suffering severely from the collision; but the engine got entangled in the debris of the trucks and fell over on to the up metals, happily without injuring Henry Smith, the driver, who stood bravely to his duty, but occasioning an obstruction to the road which occupied a couple of hours in its removal. The accident occurring so near to the Watford station, assistance was soon at hand, and Mr. Enderby, the station agent, having got together some first-class carriages and an engine in full steam, sent on the passengers and the mails to Euston, where they arrived about twenty minutes after eight o'clock, all fortunately having escaped injury.

NAPOLEON III. ON ETIQUETTE.

It is notorious that parvenus—we do not use the word in an offensive sense—are especially tenacious about questions of precedence and other like social observances. Napoleon III., the most illustrious parvenu of our day, was no exception, it seems, to the rule usually characteristic of "new people." Whenever any doubt arose, he had precedents sought for in the annals of the *ancien régime*, and even in those of the reign of Napoleon I. A characteristic document, which is supposed to be due to his pen, is published in the last part of the Imperial correspondence, under the title "Note concerning the etiquette to be observed with regard to Queen Victoria." The following are the more curious portions of it:—

"Aug. 3, 1856.

"The only previous example of an English Sovereign visiting France is that of Henry VIII. when he met Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. This case can, however, afford no useful information under present circumstances, or furnish any indication as to the ceremonial to be observed. Let us seek some more modern precedent. In August, 1845, Queen Victoria wished to pay a visit, with her husband, to his birthplace and the Castle of Cobourg. She would naturally have to pass through the Prussian Rhenish provinces, but she did not propose to visit Berlin. The King of Prussia set out for the Rhenish provinces, accompanied by the Queen and Princess of Prussia, for the Castle of Stolzenfels, near the Rhine, where the Prince of Prussia usually resided. He gave orders that Queen Victoria should be feted from the moment of her arrival on Prussian territory, and devoted 400,000 thalers towards the expenses of this reception. . . . On Aug. 11 she arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. It was thither that the King of Prussia came to meet her at the railway station. . . . He at once conducted her to the Castle of Stolzenfels, where she was entertained with splendour, and remained only three days. It may be remarked that in this reception the Queen had the unpleasantness of seeing her husband treated merely as a simple Prince of the third class. This etiquette was particularly disagreeable to her, and she had much difficulty in not showing her host that it was so. We may next refer to the meeting of the Emperor Nicholas and the young Emperor of Austria, in September, 1853. The latter, notwithstanding the obligations Austria had incurred towards Russia, did not go to meet the Emperor Nicholas. He contented himself with joining him at Olmutz; but from Olmutz he conducted him to the frontiers of the Austrian dominions. These two occurrences do not afford us any very clear information with regard to the circumstance for which we are preparing. France is, moreover, in the matter of courtesy, accustomed rather to set examples than to follow them. Where will the Emperor go to meet the Queen of Great Britain if she comes in person? Or will the Emperor await the Queen at St. Cloud, contenting himself with having her received at the port of disembarkation by Prince Napoleon, who would be charged to accompany her to St. Cloud? On the one hand, it is to be remarked that Prince Albert, who came to meet the Emperor and Empress, is not King, he is only Royal Highness, the husband of the Queen. Moreover, the Queen of England did not come to the capital, although the presence of our Empress, whose rank, if not sovereign, is very superior to Prince Albert's, might have induced her to add somewhat to the politeness of the ceremonial adopted on this point. But, on the other hand, it is not with a political visit, but purely with one of politeness, that we are now concerned, and it is natural and necessary, in France especially, to receive it with a courtesy which shall not be spoiled by some detail of etiquette. It is essential to recognise the woman as well as the Queen. All the politeness in our manners will be in good taste, and there will be nothing to compromise the dignity of the country in the person of the Sovereign, in so far that he represents this, because such infractions of etiquette when a woman is concerned cannot be drawn into precedents. If in the ordinary relations of society it is the man who under all circumstances goes to meet the woman, it ought to be the same between Sovereign and Sovereign; and if the British Parliament has permitted the Queen to pay a visit on the Continent to her august ally, it expects, without doubt, to see her received in a manner worthy of the two nations, in a manner altogether French; and the citizens of the three kingdoms will all be sensible to whatever courteous attentions the Sovereign of France may lavish on the Queen whom they confide to us. It seems, then, that, under present circumstances, the Emperor may dispense etiquette, and that every infraction of the etiquette peculiar to Sovereigns will turn to the advantage of personal convenience and international sympathy. Prince Albert, who came to meet their Majesties at Dover, is not King; but he is in some sort so in the eyes of the Queen of England. To enhance his rank in her presence is to please her, and good taste is thus in accord with Imperial hospitality."

PAUPER CHILDREN.—The Poor-Law Board has issued an order respecting the boarding out of pauper children. Hitherto the guardians have been unable to place out children in any homes beyond the limits of their own unions. The new order, however, empowers the guardians of the larger urban unions to avail themselves of the boarding out system by giving them greater freedom in the choice of locality to which the children may be sent. The order recommends that there should be no boarding out of sedentary labour; that, in the foster-parents, open air should be preferred to sedentary labour; that special attention should be paid to decent accommodation and the proper separation of the sexes; that great care should be taken to provide the children with education and with clothing; and that all bearing out in large towns should be avoided.

Literature.

Miscellaneous: From the Oxford Sermons and Other Writings of John Henry Newman, D.D. London: Strahan and Co.

"These selections have been made with the author's consent. It is hoped that the passages chosen will in some degree contribute to make known one of the deepest thinkers and most eloquent writers of the present time." So runs the prefatory note to this very nicely got-up and deeply-interesting volume. We cannot recommend it to the general reader, but we can, and do, cordially recommend it to thinkers and liberal theologians of all schools. They will know how to choose the good and reject the evil. But as to ordinary students of religious books, we are most earnestly of opinion that one such discourse as that upon Balaam will do more harm, by corrupting the sense of moral proportion, than anything else in the book can possibly do good. The portrait which Dr. Newman has there drawn of the holy and just Creator is one of the most terrible caricatures that ever came from a human brain. We have noticed, too, one error of fact. Dr. Newman runs over, to confirm his caricature, an awful list, including "the slaughter of the children at Bethel by the bears" (for calling Elisha a "bald-head"), and also what he refers to as the "death of 50,070 persons for looking into the ark." This is incorrect; it is said in the list of Samuel that the men of Bethshemesh looked into the ark, and that they were smitten for that reason; and then 50,070 died. But it is not implied that all the 50,070 had looked into the ark. Dr. Newman's words do imply that.

While agreeing in the recognition made in the prefatory note of Dr. Newman's "eloquence"—though the characteristics of his nervous and lucid style are not such as are usually ranged under that head—we do not agree that he is a "deep thinker." He looks so; but this is because his mind has thrown up around it such a lofty vault of lurid gloom—his thoughts burn red and terrible, like the flames of a wizard's cauldron in the far-off darkness; but they appear to us essentially superficial. There is even a boyishness about them.

These selections will, however, fascinate serious readers who care for such writing; and not a few will be struck with the illustrations they afford of the secret of the sacerdotal spirit. This is shown in two things—first, in the astounding notion of the Supreme Being which is evidently of quite spontaneous growth in the author's mind, and does not strike him as horrible, or essentially pagan, though it is both. It is impossible to read the "Balaam" discourse without thinking to one's self—"This is in essence just what you might expect from one of Milton's 'pale-eyed priests.'" Secondly, it is shown in the manner in which everything beneath the moon is depreciated. We beg a little close attention to the following quotation:—

TEMPORAL ADVANTAGES.

Let me ask anyone who has succeeded in any object of his desire, has he experienced in his success that full, that lasting satisfaction which he anticipated? Did not some feeling of disappointment, of weariness, of satiety, of disquietude, after a short time, steal over his mind? I think it did; and if so, what reason has he to suppose that that greater share of reputation, opulence, and influence which he has not, and which he desires, would, if granted him, suffice to make him happy? No; the fact is certain, however slow and unwilling we may be to believe it, none of these things bring the pleasure which we beforehand suppose they will bring. Watch narrowly the persons who possess them, and you will at length discover the same uneasiness and occasional restlessness which others have; you will find that there is just as something beyond, which they are striving after, or just some one thing which annoys and distresses them.

To call this "deep thinking" would be a great abuse of language. There is positive confusion both of thought and expression. The opening question is whether "any one" who has attained "any object of desire" has been fully satisfied with it. To this question the honest answer must be, Yes. The pleasures of love, of art, and of all the forms of high ecstasy are satisfactory; the only drawback, or even that human nature cannot sustain enough of them when once you have really reached them, is that you cannot get enough of them. True, they all promise something beyond; but is that a reason for being dissatisfied with them? The "disappointment and satiety" we utterly deny, so long as the question is extended to "any object of desire." What "disappointment" or "satiety" is there in parental love, the "power of hills," or the rapture of the sea? But in two sentences we find a qualification is slipped in—after the usual style in such writing—and we are now, it seems, concerned with "reputation, opulence, influence," and other such trash. The proposition is true of "these things"; but that was not what the preacher "opened," as lawyers say. In another sentence we find still further confusion. What we began with was dissatisfaction with the pleasures themselves. But what we are now suddenly introduced to is something very different—namely, the fact that, even when a man has got the pleasures he sought, he may have "some one thing which annoys and distresses him." Just so: the toothache, or an ill-cooked potato. And what then? This, again, is not what our "learned brother 'opened' to the Court."

We repeat, then, that this will be found a highly fascinating volume. But we have not stopped at the feeling of fascination. We have carefully analysed the fascination; and, believing it has its origin partly in unwholesome sources, we again say we hope this book will not be read by any but readers capable of fearlessly criticising every line of it. This does not imply that nearly all the discourses do not contain passages of extraordinary beauty; it only means that throughout the work there are run into the texture of the thought threads of assumption which we think false and dangerous. If the purely spiritual matter could be disentangled from the objectionable threads, the case would be very different. It may just be added, in passing, that Dr. Newman is one more to be included in the long list of powerful writers who disprove, by their frequent use of italics, the maxim that it is a weakness of style to employ them largely. The division or classification of these discourses (except in the Studies of Character or Biography, where the editor could hardly go farther wrong than he does in using the word "Historical," which is scarcely exact, though not erroneous) is to us quite inscrutable.

Wild Races of South-Eastern India. By Captain T. H. LEWIN. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

The author of this book has had unusual opportunities of acquiring a personal knowledge of the customs and peculiarities of the remarkable races who form the population of these high picturesque lands of South-Eastern India, which rise from the rice swamps and level plains of the Chittagong district, on the south-eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal.

As Deputy Commissioner of the hill tracts he learned much of the people, their habits, religious beliefs, domestic relations, and social life, and he has succeeded in presenting his information not as the result of a mere dry official method of inquiry, but as an interesting narrative and familiar record of a visit to communities of which scarcely anything is known even in official circles. With considerable power of observation, a simple way of regarding the circumstances that generally make the peculiarities of any people difficult to understand, and with a habit of practical consideration that is remarkably free from the usual affectation of Government Commissioners, Captain Lewin has succeeded in giving us a volume that is always eminently readable, often extremely interesting, and in several places remarkable for its clearness of suggestion and for the common-sense with which it meets certain prejudices and disposes of them in a few homely words. As an acceptable book for a dull evening, written in clear and vigorous English, and with a descriptive power that is often used to produce vividly picturesque impressions, we cordially commend this volume to our readers.

MORE BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

To criticise in detail each of the shoal of books adapted for young readers that is poured upon us at this season, would require an amount of space far beyond that at our disposal. We must content ourselves, therefore, with little more than a mention of some of the most inviting.

First to hand are a couple of handsome volumes, published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, both of which, though apparently immediately designed for youth, are also suited for the perusal of the elders. One is entitled "The Sea and its Wonders," by Mary and Elizabeth Kirby, and is a companion volume to "The World at Home," by the same authors, published last year, we believe. Of course, this is mainly a compilation of ascertained facts; but the compiling has been skilfully done; and the illustrations are both profuse and beautiful, if some of them do not appear here for the first time. "Lighthouses and Lightships," by W. H. Davenport Adams, is a descriptive and historical account of the mode of construction and organisation of these valuable beacons, which are so necessary for guiding aright "wanderers on the watery waste." Mr. Adams, as is his wont, has taken great pains in collecting and arranging his facts; the illustrations are appropriate; and the book altogether is not only pretty but is calculated to be profitable reading also.

From amongst works issued by Messrs. F. Warne and Co. we can only mention four—namely, "Sylvia and Janet; or, Too Quickly Judged," by A. C. D., author of "Aggesden Vicarage," &c., which belongs to the "improving" order of fiction, as the second title implies. Indeed, we may say the same of Messrs. Warne's other volumes, which are entitled respectively "Campanella; or, The Teachings of Life," by Mrs. Jerome Mercer; "The Rock Light; or, Duty our Watchword," by Eleanor Louisa Hervey; and "Hester's Fortune; or, Pride and Humility," by the Hon. Isabel Plunket. We need say nothing more of these volumes than that they are wholesome reading (if a trifle tiresome in their goodness) and that they are nicely illustrated.

Messrs. Bessmore and Sons send us a cheery sea-story by that great favourite with boy readers, Mr. William H. G. Kingston. The very title of the book—"Marmaduke Merry, the Midshipman"—is mirth-suggesting, and, when we add that it is a tale of naval adventures in bygone days, before the advent of the prosaic era of steam-ships and ironclads, we feel certain enough has been said to awaken interest among British lads, to whom sea literature never becomes stale. "The Vagabond," by Mrs. F. Marshall Ward, also published by Messrs. Bessmore, is a little work designed to interest us in the lives and careers of those unhappy beings, "street arabs," a section of humanity whom we hope school boards and schoolmasters will ere long have done something to render, if not as extinct as the mastodon, at least much rarer than it is now. At present their neglected condition is a source of great vexation to all right-minded people; and that they have in them elements of good, which proper care would develop into practical usefulness, Mrs. Ward clearly shows.

Messrs. Routledge and Sons publish a clever story by Mr. Arthur Locker, entitled "Stephen Scudamore the Younger; or, The Fifteen-Year-Olds," which, as it treats of the sea as well as that other natural love of English boys, the horse, is sure to excite interest among them. Another of Messrs. Routledge's books is an exceedingly neat little volume, entitled "Child Life," which has been adapted from the German of Rudolph Reichenau by Crichton Campbell, and is nicely and appropriately illustrated by Oscar Pletsch. From the same firm we get "Tales of the Civil Wars," by the Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A., author of "Barford Bridge," &c. As regards this work, we have only one remark to make—while, by-the-way, is not specially applicable to Mr. Adams—to wit, that as it is important for youth to imbibe correct notions as to the great period of English history in which Cavaliers and Roundheads figured so prominently, we would advise boys to make themselves familiar with facts first, and read tales of the period afterwards, from whatever side they may emanate. They will thus, probably, save themselves the labour of divesting their minds of much prejudice and, it may be, some mistaken sympathy.

From Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton comes another of those capital stories of the stormy days of the Reformation which have made the name of the author, Mr. J. B. De Liefde, known far and wide, and as much admired as known. "Walter's Escape; or, The Capture of Breda," though not, perhaps, so historically interesting as the author's earlier work, "The Beggars; or, The Founders of the Dutch Republic," is certain to command, as it thoroughly merits, a careful perusal. A book of this sort, to our mind, is infinitely to be preferred to the mere preach-er-preach school of literature that is so much the fashion among certain writers for the young. It teaches genuine religion, high moral principles, and true courage, without the aim of the writer being too obtrusively apparent. It is proper to add that "Walter's Escape" is reprinted from "Old Merry," whose "Annual," that is, the volume of the magazine so called, has also come to hand. Regular subscribers to the "merry and wise" little periodical published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will be familiar with Mr. De Liefde's present hero, and, consequently, need not buy the work separately. As to "Old Merry's Annual," we need only say that it has entered upon a new series, and is as merry and wise, as chatty and pleasant, as ever. Of a more pretentious character than most books for the young, yet essentially a book for youthful perusal, is "The Balmis; or, Janet's Love and Sacrifice," by the author of "Christie Redfern's Troubles," &c., also published by Hodder and Stoughton. Though called "A Story from Canada," we have here pictures of social and religious life in Scotland and in the United States, as well as in the Dominion. The aim of this story is to show the excellence of strict performance of duty, as illustrated in the sacrifices and labours of an emigrant Scottish minister's faithful servant and friend, Janet. Of the religious moralising and duty-preaching elements we have here full measure—perhaps a little too much; but the book is very readable nevertheless.

Christmas, to which we are now so near, would not be Christmas without a batch of "books for the young" from Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, most prolific (though perhaps not always most tasteful) of publishers; and, accordingly, such batch is forthcoming. "Home Chat with our Young Folks on People and Things they See and Hear," by C. L. Matéaux, is a collection of essays on a variety of interesting subjects, and well adapted for young readers. The author modestly speaks of his book as a "little volume," but it is really a handsome quarto of 260 pages, with "lots of pictures." "The Happy Nursery," by Ellis A. Davidson, though called on the titlepage "a book for mothers, governesses, and nurses," consists really of games, amusements, and employments for boys and girls; the games, amusements, &c., being all of a useful kind, and each calculated to teach something. Messrs. Cassell and Company's other books mostly belong to the "improving" order of literature of which we have already spoken. They include—"Dr. Savory's Tongues, and Other Tales;" "Lottie's White Frock, and Other Stories;" "Little Blackcap, and Other Tales;" "Truly Noble," by Madame de Chatelain; "Stories of the Olden Time," from De Joinville and Froissart, arranged by M. Jones, author of "The Black Prince," &c.; and several others which we cannot particularise. Being historical, and furnishing pictures of manners as painted by the two famous chroniclers upon whose rich stores the compiler of "Stories of the Olden Time" has drawn, this book is perhaps the most desirable of all Messrs. Cassell and Company's lot.

A rattling narrative of adventures in the wilds of South America, of the character and very much in the style which Captain Mayne Reid has made familiar, is "Out on the Pampas; or, the Young Settlers," by G. A. Henty (London: Griffith and Farran). The scene is laid in the Argentine Republic, and the chief actors are

an English family named Hardy—appropriately enough, too, considering the rough life they were destined to lead in the new world to which they emigrated. The family consisted of six persons—the father, mother, two sons, and two daughters; and stirring exceedingly are the events through which they pass. Readers familiar with the tales of Fenimore Cooper and Mayne Reid will find much in this volume that reminds them of the writings of both the authors named. Indeed, some of the chapters—such as those describing the pampas on fire and the capture of Ethel Hardy by the Indians and her rescue from their clutches—read like paraphrases from Cooper's "Mohicans" and "Prairie;" but they arrest the attention powerfully notwithstanding, and will be sure to be devoured with avidity by boys of adventure-loving disposition, to whom tales of the wild, like tales of the sea, are ever welcome. And sufficiently wild, in all conscience, are the adventures narrated; though it may perhaps be doubted whether it be altogether wholesome to imbue the minds of youth with the notion that fighting Indians and shooting them down by the dozen is the chief occupation, if not the chief end, of a settler's existence. Still, this doubt, and the similarity of Mr. Henty's narratives to those of his predecessors in the same line, notwithstanding, it must be admitted that "Out on the Pampas" is a story of very decided interest, as indicated, to some extent at least, by this—that we eat down the other night "just to take a peep" into the book, and that said "peep" extended over a good half of the volume, and was only brought to a close by a neighbouring church clock sounding out midnight. With that fact before them, our boy readers can judge for themselves about getting Mr. Henty's book. "Adrift on the Sea; or, The Children's Escape," by Emilia Marryat Norris, also published by Griffith and Farran, is a narrative of life at the seaside, and of the perils of a party of children who went boating on Sunday, and "drifted out to sea;" the moral being, that people, whether old or young, should never "forget that it is Sunday."

Not the least valuable of the class of works now under consideration is "Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume for Young People" (Bell and Daldy), consisting of the monthly parts of "Aunt Judy's Magazine." Most young people already know "Aunt Judy"—that is, Mrs. Alfred Gatty, and, we dare say, will be content to accept her name as editor as sufficient guarantee for the merits of her "Christmas Volume" for 1870. We may add, however, as further recommendation, that the work is illustrated by such artists as George Cruikshank, F. W. Keyl, A. W. Bayes, F. Gilbert, A. W. Cooper, and H. Paterson; and that it is, moreover, printed and bound in that style of superior neatness for which the publishers are well known.

Messrs. C. Lockwood and Co. publish a second edition of Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke's "Tales from Chaucer in Prose," a book designed chiefly for the use of young persons, and well calculated to induce them, when they have attained to years of discretion, to make themselves masters of the father of English poetry. "The Bible Opened for Children," by Mary Bradford, is another work issued by Messrs. Lockwood, which, we dare say, will be welcome in serious households.

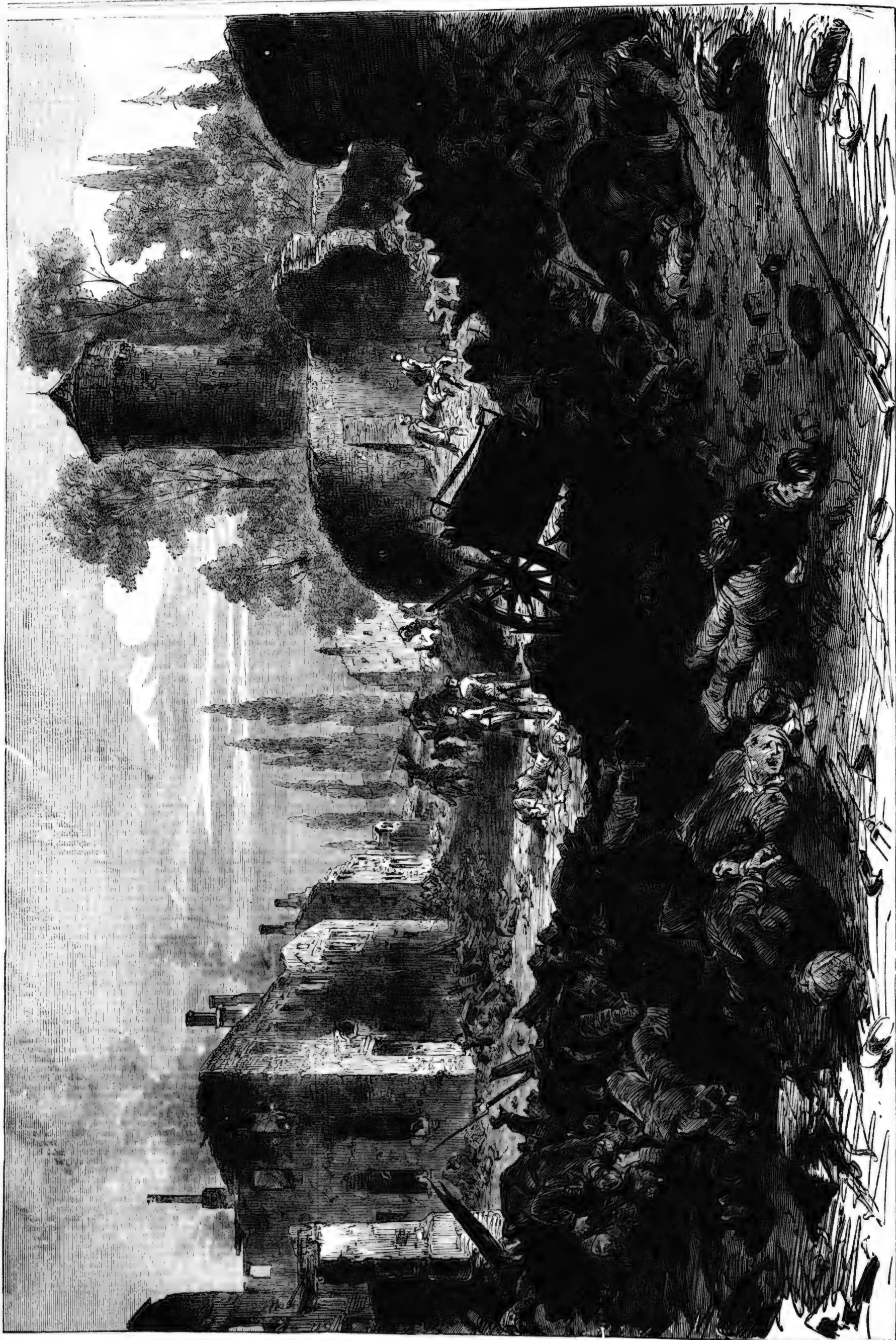
In connection with books for the young, we may mention a capital series of "Scripture Picture Puzzles, with Simple Descriptive Narratives and Bible Questions," by A. L. O. E. (John F. Shaw and Co.). The pictures are designed to illustrate such themes as "The Story of Israel's Wanderings," "The Story of the Good Shepherd," "The Story of Joshua's Victories," "The Story of the Unjust Judge," &c.; and are cut up into pieces in the usual puzzle fashion; but, as each side of the several pieces represents a portion of a different picture, a fruitful source of amusement is provided, as well as an excellent means of exercising, and thereby developing, the ingenuity and constructive genius of youthful students.

THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

A LETTER from Lemberg, dated Nov. 24, gives some particulars respecting the armies of Russia and Austria which are of interest just now. The writer says:—

"Although the warlike feeling which was at first aroused in Austria by the Russian circular has now in a great degree subsided, the military authorities in this portion of the empire—which, in the event of a war, would be the most exposed to a Russian attack—are unrelaxing in their efforts to place the country in a fit state of defence. Large stores of arms and ammunition have been brought here and to Cracow, and every requisite for the operations of a large army is being provided in the principal military centres. We are now pretty secure against a surprise of the enemy, which a few days ago was so much dreaded at Vienna. The Austrian army, it is true, is not on a war footing; even its peace establishment is not complete, but it has much greater facilities for filling up its ranks than the Russian army. The reason of this is that Austria, with a smaller territory than Russia, is much more thickly populated, and has, in proportion to its extent, a far greater number of railways and lines of telegraph. The men on furlough, too, are much more easily collected in Austria than in Russia. In the former country the soldier on furlough usually returns to his village, and can thus at once be found when his services are again required in the army; while in Russia he leads a sort of nomad life, constantly moving from one part of the country to another in search of work. Out of 1000 furlough men who are recalled to the ranks in Austria, the number of those who do not come forward at the specified time is seldom more than 150, while in Russia it is about 700. At present the force of a Russian battalion, which on the war footing is 1000 men, is about 400. To restore the battalion to its full strength it would therefore be necessary to recall 600 men who are now on furlough; but only about 200 would come. Thus each Russian battalion would consist of 600 men only, while under the same circumstances an Austrian battalion would consist of 800 men at least.

"Let us now see how many men each of the above Powers, by calling in its reserves, could bring into the field. The Russian infantry consists of forty-seven divisions, each containing four regiments or twelve battalions. There are also seventy-two reserve battalions, and ninety-four of the Army of the Caucasus, making a total of 730 battalions. This, on the above calculation of 600 men to a battalion, would be 438,000 men. The strength of the cavalry on paper is 30,000 men; of the artillery, 70,000 men and 1525 guns; of the scientific corps, 12,000 men; and of the Don Cossacks, 35,000. The actual number of men of these corps that could be brought into the field in time of war, however, does not exceed 180,000. The total military force now at the disposal of Russia is, therefore, 618,000. In Austria there are eighty regiments of infantry of the Line, forty battalions of rifles, and twelve regiments and three battalions of frontier guards. Each regiment of the Line consists of three field battalions, two reserve battalions, and a dépôt battalion, of which four companies constitute a third reserve battalion in time of war, and a fifth company is retained as a dépôt to fill up vacancies. There is thus, on paper, 6250 men in each regiment (four companies forming one battalion). After making the necessary deduction, as shown above, for missing men on furlough, we obtain a total force of infantry of 500,000 men. If to this we add twelve regiments of artillery, with 1725 guns, and forty-one regiments of cavalry, each of 900 men, together with about 40,000 men of the scientific corps, the total regular army of Austria will be found to consist of 600,000 men, or 18,000 less than that of Russia. The difference is more than made up by the Austrian landwehr (35,000) and the Hungarian honveds (70,000). A war arising out of the Black Sea question would necessarily bring Turkey into the field, and Russia would then require at least 150,000 troops to oppose the Turkish army and another 150,000 to keep the Circassians quiet. This would leave her only 310,000 men to provide for the Polish garrisons, to fight Austria, and to resist a possible attack of England on her Baltic coasts."



BAZEILLES, NEAR SEDAN, AFTER ITS STORM BY THE HAVARIANS.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, MANCHESTER.

OUR Engraving represents the memorial to the late Prince Consort which has been erected by public subscription in Manchester. The memorial was inaugurated a few weeks ago, and is universally admitted to be one of the most chaste and truly ornamental erections in the great cotton metropolis.

WAR SKETCHES.

OUR War Sketches this week embrace but two subjects; but these are both highly interesting, though for different reasons. The large Engraving—King William and his Staff at Gravelotte—is an exceedingly effective battle-piece, and all the more so from most of the prominent figures being portraits. There is the King himself, every inch a warrior, even with the weight of seventy-three years upon his shoulders—that much everyone will allow, whichever way sympathy may lean. There are Moltke and Bismarck, the directing heads, military and political, of Germany; and there are, besides, a host of aides-de-camp, secretaries, and other officials ready to carry out the behests of the King and of his campaign-planner and battle-arranger, the redoubtable Von Moltke. As showing how the most successful military leader of the day takes the field, this picture is well worth careful preservation.

The other subject is connected with painful incidents. Within the limits of the ground on which the battle of Sedan was fought stood the small town of Bazailles, and during the attack on the French position it fell to the lot of the Bavarian contingent to storm the place. Out of that circumstance angry controversy has arisen. The French assert that extreme and unprovoked cruelties were perpetrated upon the inhabitants, that the town was unnecessarily set on fire, and that the inhabitants, on attempting to escape from their burning dwellings, were thrust back into the flames, no distinction being made between men, women, and children. The Bavarians, on the other hand, declare that the firing of the town was unavoidable; that they were shot down, from the houses, by civilians after the fighting men had retired; that no one was burned alive to their knowledge or by them; and that they did nothing but what was absolutely necessary for their own protection. Whatever be the truth on these points, this much is certain, that on the spot where once stood a populous and prosperous village, there are now but charred and battered ruins; and that whoever provoked the destruction of Bazailles, the work was ruthlessly performed.

THE FIGHT AT BOURGET.

THE *Daily News*' correspondent who did such excellent service at Metz, and who has now joined the German army at Paris, furnishes a graphic description of the fight at Bourget, on Oct. 30. It will be remembered that at this place a redoubt had been begun by the French previous to the arrival of the Germans, but which was left uncompleted, and was taken possession of by the Prussians. On Oct. 28 the French sallied out, drove the Prussians from the position, and resumed their works. On the 30th, however, the Prussians returned to the attack, and once again made themselves masters of the place, but not till after severe fighting. The troops engaged on this occasion were the Prussian Queen Elizabeth, Kaiser Alexander, and Queen Augusta Regiments. The correspondent, who gathered his information on the spot from officers who had been engaged in the fight, says:—

"With half an eye, now that I was on the *chaussée*, I could see what a tough place was this Le Bourget. It resembles extremely those walled Indian villages on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, through which Havelock had to fight his way, and the loss in doing which made him give up his first attempt to relieve the latter place. The broad road formed its weak point. On each side had extended for a breadth of about a hundred yards a massive wall, and this wall was continued longitudinally along the backs of the houses. The place was a fortress. With that strong intrenchment across the broad *chaussée*, I think Prussian or British troops would have held it till Christmas-time. But the French had made woefully little use of the advantages to their hand. With the exception of the single battery on the right of the village, they had no artillery near it. A battery on the *chaussée* in front of the intrenchment, another looking toward Dugny, and another toward Le Blanc Mesnil, would have stiffened the problem materially. And where were the *mitrailleuses*? Here was just the place for their use, for a street had to be traversed; and if the *mitrailleuse* has a *métier* anywhere, it is in sweeping a street or a road. There was, it is true, one *mitrailleuse* at the upper end of the village; but the capture of the railway-station by the Kaiser Alexanders early made its position untenable.

"The big Lieutenant told me how the Queen Elizabeths came on. They left the *chaussée* empty, and took to the fields on each side. On the right, in skirmishing order, came the first company, with yellow-bearded Captain von Helldorf leading it on. On the left of the *chaussée*, in the same order, came the second company, commanded by Lieutenant von Buddenbrock—I hope not the same gentleman with whom your 'Besieged Resident' had a trifling difficulty. In the rear respectively of these two came the third and fourth companies (the four companies forming the first battalion), in that columnar formation in which the Prussian company is wont to go into battle. Behind it came the second battalion; behind that again the Fusiliers. On the left were the Augustas. Through the deep potato land the going must have been awfully heavy, and splashes of lead in the face does not contribute to lightening the way. All along the track were evidences of the latter—the accustomed relics of slaughter. Behind a friendly dunghill, the only cover in all the exposed rush of 1500 yards, the wounded had crept, and there yet lay their blood-dabbled rags. The graves began at about 500 yards from the village. Just to the right of the now levelled intrenchment was one wherein lay three occupants. My companions owned how stanchly the French stood their ground here, fighting till the bigger men drove them back. Through the embrasures of the walls right and left of the intrenchment they kept their *chassepots* sticking, loading at the breach without withdrawal, and

firing continuously. The officers, rushing up close to the wall, grappled with the weapons, and dragged them from the hands of the men who plied them. The pioneers came up under the fire and with their crowbars stove holes in the thick wall. Nos. 1 and 2 companies, forming up from skirmishing order right and left, inclined and tumbled pell-mell on the breast-high barricade. The officers led till they fell. One went down with a bullet from a revolver, another got a bayonet right in the heart as he charged; the stones of the intrenchment. As Helldorf dropped among the Mobile Guards one of them took off a part of his ear, but fared considerably worse than Peter when he served another fellow-creature in the same way. The following are the names of the officers of the Queen Elizabeths who fell before reaching, or at the barricade:—Captain von Reuthe-Fink, Lieutenants von Merckel, von Schenitz, von Zedlitz, von Lusk, and von Knobelsdorf. The band pushed up under cover of the wall on the right, and, placing itself there, played the troops past as they stormed into the village—one air my informant remembers well, the 'Pariser Einzugsmarsch.'

"Just on the left of the entrance to the village is a small villa, which must have been the scene of a deadly combat. There are several graves on the tiny lawn—a river-god which once adorned

who directed the operations of the day, entered the village with the second battalion of the Queen Elizabeths. From every house, as the column pushed forward, poured down the deadly hail: the French stuck to the houses as evicted Irishmen stick to their cabins. The Grenadiers went right and left into each house, and in each house there was a fierce hand-to-hand fight on the stairs. The Frenchmen fought on the landings—they fought in the rooms. The Guardsmen had to carry the balustrades at the bayonet point. Sometimes an obstinate Frenchman was pitchforked out of window on the bayonets—for it was not a time to stand on ceremony. Others had taken refuge in the cellars, and blazed away through the flaps. In the cellars it was where most of the prisoners were taken. But prisoners were not taken; all the men were utterly beaten out of defensive means—nay, there were cases when, after these had 'given out,' the stubborn Frenchmen still refused to yield. The smoke traces are still visible against the entrance to one cellar, to which fire had to be applied, and the occupants regularly smoked out; they would not yield till the threatnings of asphyxia became too strong. In the east end of London, just off the Mile-end-road, there is a spot known to and shunned by our metropolitan police. Its proper name is St. John's place—its common acceptance is Jack's Hole. Hither

it is that the blousy demi-monde of Ratcliffe-highway inveigle the sailor, who finds himself stripped and solitary when he escapes from his drunken sleep. The police despair of doing any good with Jack's Hole—it is so like a rabbit warren. You go in at one end, and you can go through, house by house, from one end to the other, without ever coming down out of the first floor. The labyrinth is useful when there is a hunt. To-day Le Bourget is, as regards thoroughness of communication, a veritable Jack's Hole. So fierce was the storm of fire in the street, that the pioneers had to break a passage from house to house through the dividing partitions. Thus it is possible to traverse nearly the whole length of the village on each side of the chief (and, indeed, the only) street along the upper floor of the houses. And, in addition to the isolated fights in the gardens and outhouses in the rear of the houses fronting the street, there were actually, so to speak, three streams of combat going on in the place at one and the same time—that in the street, where men ducked their heads, and made a rush from shelter to shelter as they found it formed by the favouring projecting gables of houses, and those two going on on the upper floor of each row of houses. It was from a house, across the front of which is inscribed in large characters, 'Pensionnat de Demoiselles,' on the left-hand side of the way, that Colonel Zaluskovski was shot down. A party of his men made a dash forward and carried the house with a rush. In the passage, which was densely packed with Frenchmen, the cry of 'Pardon!' was sent up, and the Grenadiers held the points of their bayonets up as they crushed into the place and pushed their way up stairs. In a room at the top of the stairs stood a French officer, who shot down with his revolver the first soldier who entered, and then, throwing his weapon on the floor, appealed for quarter to an officer who was among the first to enter. The officer would have granted it, but for once the bonds of discipline were burst. The men had heard the cry of 'Pardon!'; they saw their comrade lying dead before them, and the fury of angry revenge was stronger within them than the voice of their officer could control. When the 'demoiselles' come back to the smashed and battered *pensionnat* they will see where the boards soaked in the blood of the French officer. It was a little beyond this that Lieutenant Paizeniki fell, shot dead on the spot as he was cheering on his men. About half way up the village, on the right-hand side as one goes towards Paris, is the church, a building of considerable size, with a spire of some pretensions. It stands slightly recessed from the street, and in the little recess the Frenchmen made a desperate stand, firing from the steps of the church and from behind the house that projects before one comes to it. They were dislodged from this position by the Prussians effecting a lodgment in the house, and from this point of vantage firing down upon them. Then from a house a little further on upon the other side of the way the French, who had barricaded the windows and the roof, opened a furious fire upon the house occupied, as I have said, by the Prussians. In its gable I counted 200 dents of *chassepot* bullets, and then lost the tally. At length the Prussians forced their foes to evacuate this position, and got into the church. Hither they brought their wounded to be companions to the French wounded, who already littered the place. Even now the lower end of the floor of the building has red coagulated cakes in the cavities of its pavement—where the blood lay and thickened as it poured from the men lying there on the stones waiting while Dr. Schroeter could overtake their injuries. His colleague was already hors combat with a bullet through his shoulder. What a wan, dreary look that church has now! Its open door creaks dismally on the wind. As you enter there lie the bloody rags and the gouts that are the relics of the

wounded. Shells have stove in portions of the roof, and the floor is strewn with fragments of ceiling. The light from the windows is meant to be softened by pictured screens. These are all unfastened, and swinging in the wind. The Virgin has a bullet-hole through her heart. Our Lord has been shot right through the head. In the little side chapels the images and the alabaster candlesticks are unharmed, but the pale marble is spotted with blood. On the altar, dented here and there with a bullet-hole, and with a blood-stained boot on its steps, there lies open the great Psalter. Had the priest, I wonder, stood to his spiritual weapons to the last, as his countryman had to the arm of the flesh? The book lay open at the 56th Psalm—'Miserere mei, Deus, miserere mei, Deus. Clamabo ad Deum altissimum.' In the vestry behind the altar lies a tangled heap of rich and sumptuous robes, such as would delight the heart of Mr. Mackintosh or Mr. Purchas; stoles and copes; velvet mantles, with gold and green crosses embroidered on them; and a variety of decorated garments, the appellations of which are not within my secular knowledge.



THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT MANCHESTER.

a fountain there is knocked into splinters. The house is riddled through and through—it is new, and thinner than the houses of the old construction. There are bayonet marks on the stairs leading to the cellar and blood on the walls. The gable and front are pitted all over with bullet-marks, just as if the house had got a white smallpox. In the corresponding house on the right, a big old farmhouse, the fight had been very warm. Here, storming in through the breaches the pioneers had made, the Guardsmen had fallen upon half a battalion of Frenchmen, and, after a struggle, had captured 300 of them. On the wall of this house was chalked the words, 'Prussiens du diable; vous ne verrez pas nos femmes.' I don't know who were the 'femmes' alluded to. Among the Gardes Mobiles, prisoners when taken to Gonesse, were found to be three women in military uniform; could these be the suspected ladies alluded to? There is a little bay in the roadway a few paces further on formed by a projecting house. Here it was that Colonel von Zaluskovski fell. He was carried into a stable to the right, and there Dr. Schroeter found that he was shot through the liver and fatally wounded. Hauptmann von Altroch was leading the advance, if the term could be applied to a desperate street fight, in which every man's hand was for himself. Count Karnitz, who commanded the 3rd Brigade, and Lieutenant-General von Budritzki,

A. The above Ales are now being supplied, in the prime condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. — 8, Wilson-terrace St. Leonards-street, Bromley. — I can myself testify that they have relieved me of a most severe cough, so bad that I was unable to lie down, and I shall do my best to recommend them. Wm. NICHOLAS. They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath, throat, and lungs. Price 1s. 6d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

1, BERNERS-STREET, W.; and 35, POULTRY, E.C.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR (PATENT).
Sold retail by Family Grocers, Chemists, &c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. Packets, and 3s. Tins.

COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR

£6000 worth, best value ever offered. 3 Frame, 2s. 11d.; 4 Ditto, 3s. 4½d.; 5 Ditto (best make), 3s. 6½d.

AT WM. WAINE'S, 131 to 139, NEWINGTON-BUTTS.

[illegible]

50, Ludgate-hill,
LONDON.

SIX COLOURED PLATES.
Now ready, price One Shilling. The
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR 1871.
containing
SIX COLOURED PICTURES
of the
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.
Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process,
from Paintings by V. Bromley, A. Hunt, J. Proctor, and T. Sullivan.

TWELVE LARGE PORTRAITS
of the
KING OF PRUSSIA, NAPOLEON III.,
and the Leading Generals in the Franco-German War;
Astronomical Diagrams of Remarkable Phenomena, with
Explanatory Notes;
TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF SPORTING DOGS,
by S. Carter, as Headings to the Calendar;
The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household;
her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers;
Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable
Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the
Session of 1870; Revenue and Expenditure; Orbital of Emi-
nent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars;
Tables of Stamp, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of
High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large
amount of useful and valuable information, which has during
the past twenty years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON
ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the
library or drawing room table; whilst it is universally
acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever
published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON
ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still
greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as
favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation
second only to that of the "Illustrated London News."
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is enclosed in an
elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the
Six Coloured Plates, and forms a charming and pleasing
ornament to the drawing-room table.
The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
108, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now ready, price 10s.,
VOL. XVI of
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES
(New Series).
Published by Thomas Fox,
2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready, price 2s.,
COVERS FOR BINDING VOL. XVI OF
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES
(New Series).
Office—
2, Catherine-street, Strand,
London, W.C.

The Index to Vol. XVI of
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES
(New Series).
Price One Penny.
may be obtained by order through all Booksellers and New-
agents; or will be forwarded post free by the Publisher
(Thomas Fox) on receipt of three halfpence in stamps.
2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED TIMES
requiring Back Numbers to Complete sets may obtain
them by order through their Bookseller or Newsagent; but, if
preferred, will be forwarded post free (if in print), per return
of post, by the Publisher on receipt of stamps to the value of
three halfpence for each Copy.
T. Fox, Publisher, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

REDUCED POSTAL TARIFF.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.
Three Months 3s. 1d.
Six Months 7s. 7d.
Twelve Months 15s. 2d.
(In all cases to be Paid in Advance.)
Subscribers are respectfully requested to forward Post Office
Orders or Halfpenny Postage stamps.
T. Fox, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Now ready.
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY
ALMANACK for 1871,
containing Twelve Illustrations of the Lives of British Authors,
numerous Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON
NEWS; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses,
Remarkable Events, Postage Regulations, and a great variety of
Useful and Interesting Information. Trade supplied by
G. Vickers, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, War-
wick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 1s.; free by post for 14 stamps.
THE ILLUSTRATED QUEEN ALMANACK
AND LADY'S CALENDAR FOR 1871. It contains 20
Coloured Work Patterns (Berlin-Wool Work and Petit-Lace
Work), and upwards of sixty Engravings of Work, Fashions,
Portraits, &c.
To be obtained at THE QUEEN'S Office, 348, Strand,
London, W.C.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for
DECEMBER. With Illustrations by S. L. Fildes and
George du Maurier. Price One Shilling.
CONTENTS.
The Adventures of Harry Richmond. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XIII.—We are Counted by the Captain of the Frigate.
" XIV.—I Meet my Old Friends.
" XV.—We are Counted by a Beautiful Little Lady
in the Forest.
" XVI.—The Statue on the Promontory.
Old Norman Songs.
Lieutenant De Chasselay: A Story of 1848.
Some Recollections of a Reader. (Conclusion.)
After Ten Years.
Trial by Battle.
Lord Kitching. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter VII.—The Cousin.
" VIII.—Showing how Friends may Differ.
" IX.—A Drive through a Bog.
" X.—The Search for Arms.
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE (No. 134)
for DECEMBER.
Price 1s.
CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.—
1. "John to Jonathan"—An Address. By Thomas Hughes,
M.P.
2. Mr. Anthony Trollope's new Story, "Sir Harry Hotspur of
Humbethwaite." Conclusion.
3. "Cave-Hunting." By W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. II. The
Dunghill Cave.
4. Mr. Walter Besant on "Rabelais."
5. "The Wigtown Martyrs." By Principal Tulloch, St.
Andrews.
6. "Wesley and Arnold on the War." By A. P. S.
7. "The Modern Revolt." By E. Lynn Linton.
8. "Lorne: A Local Sketch." By Henry Dunn Smith, A.M.
9. "Pleasures of Hotel Bills." By A. Traveller.
10. "Army Administration: the Control Department."
11. "Missionaries and Mandarins."
A NEW STORY, entitled PATTY, will commence in
the JANUARY Number, and be continued Monthly.
MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
WHAT SHALL MY SON BE? Hints
to Parents on the Choice of a Profession or Trade, and
Counsels to Young Men on their Entrance into Active Life.
Illustrated by Anecdotes and Maxims of Distinguished Men.
Also, a Copious Appendix of Examination Papers, and other
Practical Information. By FRANCIS DAVENANT, M.A.
London: S. W. PARTRIDGE and Co., 9, Paternoster-row.

FOR JUVENILE READERS.—Uniform,
in fcap 8vo, neat cloth, illustrated price 1s. 6d. each.
1. MILLY'S ERRAND; or, Saved to Save. By EMMA LESLIE.
2. DAYS AT MILLGATE; or, Lane Johnnie's Holiday. By
ISOBEL.
3. THE LOST CHILDREN; or, a Night's Adventure. By H. W.
NICHOLSON.
E. MARLBOROUGH and Co., 4, Ave Maria-lane; and 14,
Warwick-lane, E.C.

Price 6d. (post, 7d.); Neat Case, 1s. 6d. (post, 1s. 8d.); Russia
Gilt, 2s. 6d. (post, 2s. 8d.); exquisitely painted Gilt, 3s. (post,
3s. 2d.).
BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—HOWLETT'S
GOLDEN ALMANACK, 1871.
Thirty-two pages, all in gold letters, on rich enamel.
No trade advertisements.
London: SIMPKIN, STATIONERS' Hall-court; Howlett, 10,
Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

WAR PANIC.
CHEAP SILKS at BAKER and CRISP'S.
Extraordinary Sale of Black, Coloured, Fancy, and Plain
Silks. The War Panic has enabled B. and C.'s agent in Lyons
to purchase the most extraordinary lots ever offered since the
year 1848. Upwards of 100,000 yards are now being submitted,
from 35s. 9d. to 5s. Full Dress.

WAR PANIC.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 1500 DRESSES.
Lyons Silk Velvets,
£2 14s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

WAR PANIC.
BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.
BAKER and CRISP are now selling the Largest, Cheapest, and
Richest Lot of Black Silks that have been offered
since the year 1848.—
viz., Gros Grains, Glaces, Draps de France, Cashmeres, &c.,
that were 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., are now selling at
4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Full Dress.
198, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS.
The Patent Molekin Lyons-Finish Velveteens in
Black and Colours, to be obtained only at BAKER
and CRISP'S, from 17s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
198, Regent-street.

WINTER DRESSES.
Bright Satin Cloths, every Shade, equal to Silk,
10s. 9d. to 2s. Dress.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

WINTER DRESSES.
Wool and Silk Serges, 7s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress.
Wool and Silk Repps, Roubaix and Coutil Cloths,
7s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress.
SILK REPP'S, very best quality, 27s. 6d.
Lorraine and Alsace Cloths,
Cashmere and Habit Cloths,
Diagonal and Honeycomb Cloths,
Genoa and Marine Serges,
6s. 11d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress.

WINTER DRESSES.
As a Specialty.—London Cords, 10s. 6d. and
15s. Kirtle Tartans, Acen Tweeds, Willow Cords and
Clan Repps, Heather Tweeds, and Tulloch rum
Clothing Cloths, 8s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.
FRENCH MERINOS.—Seventy-nine Shades of Colour, 1s. 9d.
per yard; very best, 2s. 6d.
French Flannels, 1s. yard.
All-Wool Plaids, 1½ yard wide, 5s. 6d. yard; worth
10s. 6d. Every clan.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES EXTRAORDINARY.
The Largest Stock of GAZ DE CHAMBRAY, Muslin &c.
in Silk and Wool Grenadines, Tarlatans, &c., from 5s. 6d.
to 2s. 6d.
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.—BAKER and CRISP.

SPECIALITIES IN EVENING ROBES.
ready for wear, a significant vari tv, from 15s. 6d. to 25s.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

LYONS SILK VELVET DRESSES.—The
war panic has enabled BAKER and CRISP to purchase
at now 5s. 6d. for the most extraordinary bargains ever
seen—viz., 1500 Dresses, from £2 14s. 6d. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—No. 198, Regent-street, London.

CHEAP FANCY DRESSES.
Large clearance lots, many one half the manufacturer's
cost price, in
French Merinos,
French Serges,
Scottish Serges,
Roubaix Repps,
Satin Cloths,
Aberdeen Winders,
Ball and Evening Dresses,
Costumes, Skirts, and Petticoats,
1000 yards Striped Cloth Winesy Skirting, 30 inches wide,
8s. 9d. a yard.
Patterns post-free.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

PARCELS OF CHEAP DRAPERY.
Sheerings, Glacés, &c.,
Huckabacks, Towellings,
Quilts, Counterpanes,
Flannels, Blankets,
Woolens, Tweeds,
Diapers, Dusters,
Damas Cloth,
Black Lustres,
Black Craple Cloths,
Black Twills.
With an important Lot of Black Silks, Satins, and Lyons
Velvets, at War Panic prices.
Patterns free.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

UNDERCLOTHING and BABY-LINEN
DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Chemise, 1s. 2d. each.
Petticoats, 1s. 6d.
Drawers, 1s. 6d.
Nightgowns, 1s. 6d.
Camisols, 1s. 4d.
A Lady's complete Outfit for any part of the World for £15 15s. 9d.
GLAVE'S Outfitting and Underclothing Warehouse,
534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free,
on the new Seriatim plan.—50 to 52,
St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of
Cheseldale), London.

NOTICE.—PATTERN POST.—The new
postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested
to observe that Messrs NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St.
Paul's-churchyard, are the Sole Licensees of the new registered
Seriatim plan for sending patterns of Silks and all Textile
Fabrics post free, by which every pattern can be seen at a glance.
Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES for
WINTER.—Ladies throughout the United Kingdom are
invited to write for 500 Patterns of new Dress Materials, com-
prising every novelty made for the coming winter.
D. Nicholson and Co., 51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

REAL GENOA VELVETS of Surprising
Brilliance, Black, and Colours, from 2s. to 5s. 6d. a yard.
Patterns free.
D. NICHOLSON and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,
Silkmercers to the Queen.
Established 1847.
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.
INGLIS and TINKLER,
167, REGENT-STREET.
The only house in England
for the exclusive Sale of
GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.
Patterns post-free; Dresses, carriage-free.
Manufactured by
7 and 8, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.

YOUNG'S GUINEA DRESSING-GOWNS
are now known throughout the world, and
hundreds of letters testify the satisfaction
given. They are made of Twilled, Saxony,
and Pinstriped Flannels, in every colour of
which are guaranteed fast. The substance
of the flannel is varied according to the season
or climate for which it is required. Patterns
and Hints sent post-free. Great care must
be observed in cutting the name and address
as our great success has brought forth a host
of imitators.—Mrs. T. G. Young, 128, Oxford-
street, W., near Regent-circus.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET.
Patterns free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
Now ready, a complete Collection of
New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-VELVETEENS. Very Rich.
Specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c.
Patterns free. From 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

TARLATANS AND GRENADINES FOR
BALL and DINNER DRESSES.
Gold and Silver Tarlatans, in Stars, Figures, and Stripes;
and Grenadines in every variety of style and colour.
A full assortment of patterns post-free.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING
PURCHASERS OF SILKS.
Taking advantage of the disturbed state of the markets on the
Continent, I have bought the largest and most important Stock
of Rich PLAIN and FANCY SILKS yet imported, at prices
that are greatly to the advantage of all purchasers. As all classes
of Silks must inevitably be very scarce, and consequently much
dearer, in the spring, I would specially advise an early inspec-
tion; when this is not convenient, Patterns will be forwarded
on receipt of a description of the style of Silks wished for. The
following quotations represent the most desirable portions of the
purchase.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE STOCK OF PLAIN SILK
consists of 1863 pieces of Gros Grains, Poul de Soies, and
Glacés, comprising the following:—

207 PIECES OF EXTRA RICH DOUBLE
WARP POULE DE SOIES, comprising fifty-eight
new shades, price £5 15s., £7 7s., and £10 10s. the Robe.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-
street, London, W.

ALSO, 370 PIECES of Rich LYONS
GROS DE SUÈZ,
both sides alike, the best quality made, recommended for rich-
ness of appearance and durability, price 4s. 6d. yard.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street,
London, W.

THE MARGUERITE.
A New Dress for Ladies' Evening Wear,
nicely trimmed, tastefully made,
One Guinea.
Carefully patterned for the country.
Eight Descriptive Illustrations of Evening Dresses,
from 1 guinea to 4½ guineas.
sent by post free, on application.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.
Various New Shapes in Waterproof of Mantles,
for Travelling and Sea Side Wear.
Cowes, with sleeves and cape, 25s. to 45s.
Ryde, with cape and armholes, 25s. to 35s. 6d.
Shrewsbury, with cape and sleeves, 25s. to 35s. 6d.
Oxford, with cape, 25s. 6d. to 42s.
Seacoast, with sleeves and hood, 25s. to 35s. 6d.
Rotonde, with or without hood, 10s. 9d. to 28s. 6d.
Warranted Waterproof.
Illustrations free on application.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES
in the new and fashionable Materials
kept in stock in eight sizes.
Illustrations free on application.

PETER ROBINSON,
103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET,
London.—Patterns free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge,"
by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any
part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with
an excellent choice of articles, including made-up Skirts, Cos-
tumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary
requisite.
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges.
Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.

DRESSMAKING.
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
Making Trimmed Dresses from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.,
without expensive Sundries.
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large
orders are executed at the shortest notice.
PETER ROBINSON'S
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, 258, 260, and 262, Regent-street,
the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS
for use before and after Accompaniment; also
Elastic Stockings and Knee Caps
for varicose veins and weakness. Instructions for Measure-
ment and Prices on application.
POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

BLANKETS and FLANNELS.
Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY
invite the attention of heads of families, hotel proprietors, and
others, to their large stock at the lowest prices.
65 and 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, City.

WINTER DRESSES.—Z. SIMPSON and
CO. are now offering a large parcel considerably under
price.
65 and 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 53), Farringdon-street, City.

Special Improvements.—Great Reduction in Price.
SEWING-MACHINES UNRIVALLED.
Lock-Stitch and Double Lock Elastic Stitch, to work by
hand or treadle, for Family Use and Manufacturers. Price from
£2.—WHIGHT and MANN, 143, Holborn-bars, London, E.C.

J. GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH
PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives
the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay,
and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED
TOILET and NURSERY POWDER, recommended for its
purity. To be had of all Perfumers and Chemists; and at
Angel-passage, 83, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C.

THE BEST and SAFEST RESTORER and PRESERVER
OF THE HUMAN OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, proved
by Seventy Years' experience, and by numerous Testimo-
nials. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture.
Its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of
life. Great caution is necessary in purchasing to avoid cheap
spurious imitations, and to ask for "Rowlands' Macassar Oil."
The lowest price is 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s.
per Bottle. Sold by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

RIMMEL'S BRIGHTON BRANCH,
NOW OPEN, 76, King's-road,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, POMADES, FANS, &c.
Premiums to Purchasers.
Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand;
28, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London;
and 76, King's-road Brighton.

JOSEPH GILLOT'S STEEL PENS,
Sold by all
Stationers
throughout
the World.

JUDSONS' DYES. Sixpence per Bottle.
LAVENDER and SLATE are now added to the already
popular fifteen Colours for Dyeing Ribbons and small articles
of clothing. Of Chemists every where.

SLACKS' CUTLERY for CHRISTMAS.
TABLE KNIVES.—Best Ivory Balance handles.—Tables,
2s. 2s., and 2s.; Dessert, 11s., 14s., and 15s. 6d. per dozen.
25 per cent lower than any other house. Catalogues, with
Engravings, gratis or post-free. Orders above £2 carriage paid.
Richard and John Black, 333, Strand, London.

NATIONAL SOCIETY for AID to the
SICK and WOUNDED in WAR.
LADIES' COMMITTEE.
A great number of Anonymous Parcels having been delivered
at St. Martin's-place, Contributors who wish to ascertain
whether their gifts have been received are requested to apply
by letter to the Ladies' Committee, 2, St. Martin's-place, in-
closing accurate list of the articles sent, and stating date of
dispatch.
Nov. 29, 1870.
C. J. BURGESS, Secretary.

NEXT OF KIN.—1871 Edition. Now ready.
Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000 Names Guaranteed) to
Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legacies, &c.,
from 1700 to 1871, post-free 32 stamps.—Mr. CULMER, 17,
Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

COLOURED SCRAPS for CHILDREN.
One hundred, all different, all coloured. Post-free, 25
stamps.—JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-street, London.

COLOURED SCRAPS for FOLDING
SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS. Immense Stock, 150
different sheets or sets to choose from. Abbreviated lists post-
free to purchasers.—JOHN JERRARD, 172, Fleet-st., London.

ONLY COME! New Song. By BERTHOLD
TOURS. One of the prettiest songs by the talented com-
poser. Sent for 18 stamps.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

TRIPPING THRO' THE MEADOWS.
"Simply charming and charmingly simple."—Review of
Michael Watson's new song in "The Lady's Own Paper," Nov.
12. Sent for 18 stamps.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

HARMONIUMS, best Quality only, full
compass, £4 15s.; 3 stops, £5 12s.; 5 stops, £6 12s.; 7 stops,
£6 15s.; 8 stops, £8 17s. 6d.; 10 stops, £11 11s. &c. Warranted,
and packed free. Price Lists of all kinds of Musical Instruments
post-free.—B. W. EDWARD TROST, Great Eastern Musical
Instrument Warehouse, 263, Whitechapel-road, London.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE
Let their Pianofortes on Hire for Three Years; after
which the instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Easy
Terms, from 24s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted
and of the best manufacture. 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street
Within, E.C.

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S
Easy Terms, from 2s. per quarter. Carriage free.
Illustrated Price-List post-free.
Ware Rooms, 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING AND
QUEEN, D.V., Marvels of Cheapness, Large Paper
Copies, published at £10 10s., now offered at 50s.; Small Paper
Copies, published at £5 5s., now offered at 25s. A first-class
Christmas, Wedding, and Birthday Present. New Year's Gift.
Handsome Drawing-Room Table Book, Superior School Prizes.
In fact, a very handsome gift-book for any and all occasions.
"Memorial of the Marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and
H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Denmark." By W. H. Russell,
LL.D., late Correspondent of the "Times." Illustrated by a
splendid series of Forty-two Chromolithographs, from water-
colour drawings by Robert Dudley and W. O. Briery; and
Twenty-four Wood Engravings. Warranted perfect in every
respect and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.
S. and T. Glavan, 4, Cornhill-buildings, London, E.C. A
detailed Prospectus post-free.

BOOKS for PRESENTS, &c.—S. W.
PARTRIDGE and CO., 9, Paternoster-row, will be happy
to send, post-free, for one stamp, their newest CATALOGUES
of ILLUSTRATED and other BOOKS, adapted for Presents,
Bazaar Books, Village Libraries, Colporteurs, &c. Saloon Show-
Room open daily from Ten till Six; Saturdays, till Two.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—Collections to
illustrate "Lyell's Elements of Geology," and facilitate
the important study of Mineralogy and Geology, can be had at
2s. 10, 20, 50, to 1000 gs.; also, single specimens of Minerals,
Rock Fossils, and Recent Shells. Geological Maps, Hammers,
all the recent publications, &c., of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist
to her Majesty, 149, Strand.—Private instruction is given in
Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, F.G.S., 149, Strand.

MOORE and HUNTON, Cabinetmakers
and Upholsters, Paul-street and Worship-street,
Finsbury-square, London, beg to announce the
completion of their new warehouse, containing
upwards of Forty Thousand Square Feet
of storage.

MOORE and HUNTON have in stock a
great variety of DINING-ROOM SUITES in
Mahogany and Oak, from £15 to £80 each Suite.

MOORE and HUNTON have on Show
upwards of Forty DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
varying in price from £10 to £100 each Suite.

MOORE and HUNTON invite inspection
of their Stock of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, in
various woods and styles, prices varying from
£5 10s. to £130 per suite.

MOORE and HUNTON have a Large
Selection of LIBRARY, HALL, OFFICE, and
other FURNITURE at moderate prices.

MOORE and HUNTON, CABINET-MAKERS
and UPHOLSTERS, Paul-street and
Worship-street, Finsbury-square, London.
Established upwards of Forty Years.

FILMER and SON'S various New and
Beautiful FABRICS for Drawing, Dining Room, and
Library. Curtains and Furniture. Carpets of every description;
and interior Decorations of all kinds. Plans taken and Esti-
mates given free of any charge.
Illustrated Catalogue post-free.
31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment
to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and
post-paid. It contains upwards of 800 illustrations of his un-
rivalled STOCK of Electro Plate and Britannia Metal Goods.

Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes; Baths and Toilet Ware,
Stoves and Fenders, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Marble Chimney-pieces, Bedding and Bed Hangings,
Lamps, Gasaliers, Bed-room and Chamber Furniture,
Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Dining-room Furniture,
Table Cutlery, Chimney Pier Glass, Turnery Goods,
Clocks and Candelabra, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
With Lists of Prices, and plans of the 20 large Show-Rooms, at
30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5,
and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard. The cost of deliver-
ing goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by
railway is trifling.—WILLIAM S. BURTON will always under-
take delivery at a small fixed rate.

TO WHOEVER MAY PROVE THAT
£1000 MAYAR'S SEMOLINA, which
has obtained Twenty-four Prize Medals in the Great Exhi-
bitions, is not superior and far more nutritious than Tapioca,
Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Pearline, &c. Highly recommended by
the Medical Profession for infants and Invalids; also—Sold by
Chemists, Grocers, Confectioners, &c., at Sixpence per pound.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough
knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of
digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine
properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our
breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may
save us many heavy doctors' bills."

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.

The very agreeable character of this preparation has
rendered it a general favourite. Made simply with boiling
water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled
JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.
J. E. and Co. are also the preparers of Epps's Glyceric Elixirs
for Coughs, Throat Soreness, Dryness, Tickling, Irritation.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street,
in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of
Middlesex, by Thomas Fox, 2, Catherine-st